# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,646—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 14th May. | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 5000 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 8450 |
| 15th ,, | MOOLTAN | 11000 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 29th ,, | INDIA | 8069 | ..... | ..... |
| 6th July. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10990 |
| 13th ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 27th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 10th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12511 |
| 24th ,, | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ..... | ..... |
| 31st ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 10000 |

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |
| Semiramis | 3369 | A. Bilaffer | 1st July |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | E. Chersich | 1st Aug |
| Semiramis | 3369 | N. Chersich | 1st Sept |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | E. Seberich | 1st Oct |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand. | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 27th June. |
| Persia | 5895 | N. Ivancich | 28th July. |
| Silesia | 5174 | G. Nicolich | 28th Aug. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903 „ 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 643 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 834 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servisi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silesia | 10159 | G. Nicolich | 6th June |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 4 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Re. 3½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

† Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 17th May 6 a m. direct.
‡ Linga ... 2185 Mon. 20th May 11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 23rd May 9 a.m. C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Saturday 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Orissa," 5436 tons, on 18th instant.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th May, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Due Bombay about 1913 | Leave Karachi about 1913 | Leave Bombay about 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | .... | .... | 25 May* | 27 May |
| Trafford Hall | 6321 | .... | 19 May | 8 June* | .... |
| City of Athens | 5944 | .... | 30 „ | 4 „ | 14 June |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 25 May. | 17 June | 9 July* | .... |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 16 „ | 7 „ | 20 July† | .... |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 8 June | 1 July | 23 July | .... |
| City of York | 7800 | 18 „ | 11 „ | 31 July | |
| City of Corinth | 5443 | 27 „ | 20 „ | 9 Aug. | |
| City of Poona (Twin Screw) | 9500 | 12 July | 4 Aug. | 24 Aug. | |
| Trafford Hall | 6321 | 29 „ | 13 „ | 3 Sept. | |
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | 30 „ | 22 „ | 12 „ | |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 31 „ | 21 „ | 20 „ | |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 21 „ | 13 Sept. | 3 Oct. | |

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1913 | Continental Call about 1912. | Due Bombay about 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Calcutta | 7522 | 29 Aug. | Naples..... 6 Sept. | 21 Sept. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 19 Sept. | Marseilles. 25 Sept. | 9-10 Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | 7600 | 28 „ | Naples..... 6 Oct. | 21 Oct. |
| C. of Marseilles | 88 0 | 5 Oct. | ..... | 26-27 Oct. |
| City of Poona | 9500 | 16 „ | Marseilles 23 Oct. | 7-8 Nov. |
| Trafford Hall | 6321 | 22 „ | Marseilles 31 Oct. | 16 Nov. |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 31 „ | Naples....8 Nov. | 22 Nov. |
| City of Karachi | 5568 | 8 Nov. | Marseilles 16 Nov. | 2 Dec. |
| City of Benares | 6973 | 30 „ | ..... | 23 Dec. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 11 Dec. | Marseilles. 18 Dec. | 2-3 Jan. 1913 |

| FARES. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,041 | 469 | 909 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 463 | 705 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

### CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers, throughout the world.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hollo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpor F. M. S. | Canton |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Batavia | Hankow |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Puket | Saigon | Kobe |
| Thalping (Perak F. M. S. | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERES OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

### GRAHAM'S FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

### THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

### THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

### LADIES & GENTLEMEN PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar first quality fine white crystals. ... ... ... ... per maund | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins ... ... ... ... „ lb | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Butter in 1 lb. tins ... ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cocoe Cadburys (large size) ... ... ... ... ... „ tin | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Quaker Oats ... ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles ... ... ... „ bottle | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ „ small „ ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles ... ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Soap Sunlight (in 24 oz boxes) ... ... ... ... ... ... „ box | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| „ Calverts Carbolic bar ... ... ... ... ... ... „ bar | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| „ Pears, Transparent ... ... ... ... ... ... „ box | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Tea Polsons (Red) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ tin | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Coffee „ French ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Java Powder ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... „ box | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Jams C. & B. assorted ... ... ... ... ... ... „ dozen | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ „ milk maid ... ... ... ... ... „ „ | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Castor Oil Mortons (largest) ... ... ... ... ... ... „ bottle | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4 ... ... ... „ tin | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sweets assorted (Keillers) ... ... ... ... ... from „ lb | 0 | 6 | 0 |

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

### CONDOR & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| WEDDING | CAKES. |
| WEDDING | CAKE ORNAMENTS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE STANDS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOUQUETS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE WREATHS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOXES. |
| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
| WEDDING | FAVORS. |
| WEDDING | CRACKERS. |
| WEDDING | RECEPTIONS. |
| WEDDING | CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,750,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | $ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | RANGOON |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | SAIGON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | Do HONGKEW |
| CANTON | LYONS | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | TAIPEH |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | TSINGTAU |
| HARBIN | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PENANG | YUCHIAO |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (Fully Paid) ... ... | Rbls. | 35,000,000=say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ..... | „ | 3,500,000=say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | „ | 19,500,000=say £2,055,000 |
| | | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askhabad | Hankow | Paris |
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| Bokhara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Yokohama |
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP .....£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 15th instant and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at Victoria Dock No. 16 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented before the departure of the steamer about the 21st instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent, Societa N. di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the existing DEBENTURES of Rupees 8,00,000 of the Phœnix Mills, Limited, fall due on the 1st day of June 1912, and the same will be paid off, with accrued interest thereon on and after the due date, at the Registered Office of the Company, 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours. Interest on the said Debentures of Rs. 8,00,000 will cease to run from the 1st day of June, 1912.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOOKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
The Phœnix Mills, Limited.

Bombay, 13th May, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds

of Metals.

Obtainable from

all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swollen joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try the Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
TO-NIGHT'S BIG ATTRACTION.
"IT WAS WRITTEN."

"MAIDANIA."

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,

SATURDAY, 18TH MAY,

BAL MASQUE

Tickets Rupee 1

SPECIAL BANDS.

Prizes of Rs. 25 each for the best Lady's

AND

GENTLEMAN'S COSTUME

Masques on sale at

Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

AND

"MAIDANIA."

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES will CLOSE on June 8th, and the LEAGUE will BEGIN on June 15th.

Entries should be sent to:—
T. D. PARRY,
35-37, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR

SUTTON CARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN.

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN ANNOUNCES THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE FAMOUS LONDON ACTOR-MANAGER

MATHESON LANG

AND

Miss HUTIN BRITTON

TO-NIGHT.

MR. MATHESON LANG'S Great London Production,

HAMLET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MAY 17th

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

OTHELLO

will be played in response to universal request.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

RISING GENERATION MAY!
TAKE AN EXAMPLE
AND WHAT IS THAT?
BRUTUS! BRUTUS!!
AT AMERICA-INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
HAS ATTENDED THIS FILM
HIGHLY BRILLIANT!
SUPREMELY MAGNIFICENT!
STEADY AND CLEAR!
APPROVED WITH ONE VOICE!
MIND THERE ARE FILMS AND FILMS!
THIS GRAND ONE HAS ENCHANTED ALL!
HOW AMERICAN BEAUTY IS DISAPPOINTED
AND "BOLD HARRY PREFERS LOVE TO WEALTH"
FOOLSHEAD AND PRECAUTION!
HYSTERIC LAUGHTER!

FILMS FOR SALE: Apply to MANAGER. Telephone No. 1271.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8-ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE", OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.
1909.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Horaby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East are HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON. E.C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES.—Edinburgh and London.

NEW REDUCED RATES.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM for Europeans resident in India have been REDUCED approximately 15 per cent. Policy Holders paying the same in India as when at Home.

New schemes specially favourable to Army Officers.

For Prospectus and Proposal forms, etc., apply to:—

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1910.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policies issued... | ...6,650 for | £. 2,345,731 |
| New Premiums (1910) | ... | ,, 109,674 |
| Annual Income | ... | ,, 1,451,086 |
| Assets | ... | ,, 10,466,010 |
| Total Payments under Policies | | ,, 26,765,113 |
| Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 | ... ... | £ 442,000 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 29,500,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 13,000,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ..... | 1,550,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED..... | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office. Apply

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SIDE SHOWS now running at Maidania the remaining portion of the Exhibition of Old Bombay together with all building materials, etc.

Under instruction from the General Secretary, Exhibition of Old Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1912, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Maidania opposite the Elphinstone School, the following Side Shows, buildings materials, etc.

Himalayan Mountain Railway with all cut timber and teak poles in the structure, complete with track, cars and equipment, 3 phase, 60 H. P. electric motor lighting strip, lamps and switch boards, etc.

Joy Wheel complete with building gearing shafting table, 3 phase 10 H. P. electric motor and lighting arrangements.

House of Nonsense complete with building machinery and shafting sturtevant fan set of 8 distorting mirror and 3 phase 12 H. P. electric motor.

Portable Cake Walk, with canopy and platforms piano organ with 2 barrels 10 tunes each and 3 phase 6 H. P. back geared electric motor.

Camera Obscura with building, lens and mirrors complete.

Human gramaphone with gramophone and records revolving stage and scenery and lighting arrangements complete.

Mermaids well.

Illusions with building.

Aunt Sallies, lots on the tiles and football game complete 5 inch Groyane's centrifugal belt driven pump complete with piping.

Registerine turnstiles ornamental iron gates with pillars, building materials in compound boarded fence, arches screen, flower kiosk, bandstand, skating rink floor and fence. Lunch and Judy building and other numerous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 18th May.

On SATURDAY, 18th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, above Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co's Motor Garage, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush velvet, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, revolving top office table, book case, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, semigrand piano by Collard and Collard, lamps table ornaments, Cambay carpets, etc.; the property of Mrs. Stockhenson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE on SUNDAY 19th MAY.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, set of dining table mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron and teakwook bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhaad tables, lamps, carpets, over-strung upright iron grand piano specially constructed for India by S. Rose and Co., solid oakwood American revolving office table, by the Hammond Typewriter Co., wrought iron thief and fire proof safe, by R. J. and Co., Manchester, large cages etc., the property of E. J. Reuben, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, such as various sorts of fern, palms, crotores, roses, Geraniums, lilies, begonias etc., also garden stands, etc., the property of W. H. Michael, Esq., I.C.S., Accountant General.

The plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the right to collect outstandings.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of May next at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the following named Insolvents in the unrecovered out-standings mentioned as per lists, amounting to as under:—

| | | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Re:— | Surjee Damjee Thaker... | 3,578 | 0 | 0 |
| Re:— | Ratabilly Karmally ... | 405 | 0 | 0 |
| Re:— | Chaturbhuj Gordhandas | 1,71,749 | 7 | 9 |
| Re:— | Daya Jeewan Shah ... | 450 | 15 | 0 |
| Re:— | Chunilal Lakhmidas Mody traded as Narotam Purshotam ... ... | 6,743 | 12 | 0 |
| Re:— | Parry Smith ... ... | 261 | 8 | 0 |
| Re:— | Canjee Bhanjee Gujar Sutar alias Ghelabhai Ghanji Contractors ... | 3,823 | 4 | 3 |
| Re:— | Shamji Purshotum Ghandy and others ... | 3,468 | 7 | 3 |
| Re:— | Atmaram Purshotum and another ... ... | 3,543 | 11 | 0 |

For conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1912.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... | Rs. 20 0 |
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| SINGLE COPY... | ... ONE ANNA. |

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| Yearly ... ... | Rs. 26 0 |
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| SINGLE COPY ... | ... TWO ANNAS. |

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... ... | ,, 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... ... | ,, 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion ... ... | ,, 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... ... | ,, 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... ... | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge ... ... | ,, 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.


# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 14.] [BOMBAY, MAY 15.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 per cent. Consols | 78 5-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. Reates | 93 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 83 3-4 | unchgd | |
| 1-2 do. Gov. securities | 64 3-8 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | mutilated | | |
| do. 2 months' nonce | mutilated | | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 60 5-8 | | 1-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25'23 | unchgd | |
| do. at Berlin | 20'41 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. New York | 4'86 7-8 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 | since | |
| do. short London Bills | 9th May | | |
| 3 months' sight | 2 1-8 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 3 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 3-8 | unchgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 1 7-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 3 1-8 | unchgd | |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Mutilated.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Spot Easier. Moderate business. Futures ... Firm. Manchester Holders unwilling to accept Lower prices.

Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 12,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6'65—73
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6'26 —01 | 6'23 —01 | 6'27 —01 | 6'26 —01 | 6'23 unchgd |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6'20 —01 | 6'19 unchgd | 6'15 —01 | 6'18 —01 |

New York official noon call July 11-37 ; Oct. 11-50. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11-33 ; Oct. 11-56.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports | 8,000 |
| „ Receipts at „ last year | 8,300 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | ..... |
| „ Exports to Continent | 1,000 |
| „ spot Cotton | 11'85+20 |

Futures—Month of July 11'50+23 / Futures—Month of Oct 11'65+21 } Declined early owing to unfavourable weather reports and advance later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS— spot Cotton ... 11 7-8 unchgd. Futures—Month of July ... 12'05+19. Do. do. Oct ... 11'73+19. Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

London, May 14.

Our circular is quite impartial. Consumption 14,000,000. Dry weather is wanted.

Liverpool, May 14.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...Little more enquiry—Prices firm.

Tone Cloths ... Quiet. Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market Steady
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-8
Twist "32" W T C ... 10
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 11 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-4
Twist "36" B ... 10 5-8
Twist "42" ... 11 7-8
Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 3-4
Ajax Banner Mill Twist ... 10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 6 5-32
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... May-June.

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38—1-2
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38—1-8
Do Months—May-June—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,950,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Extra Santa Fe 61lbs. ... 33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 61lbs ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 40 nett unchgd
Do Month ... April—Sellers

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54+1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 66—3d
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—London—Value—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
27-5-6 unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Steady

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... ... 4 7 3-4 +1-2d
May-June—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

METALS—
Copper Brazlers ... £ 83+1 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-8+1-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 71 9-16+1-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 9-3

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 7 1-2—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment ... July-Aug.—Value
Tone—Without activity.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Quiet neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... ... „
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 7—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm—Closed easier.
E & A & similar Crystal C & F India ... 18+2 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing—Held for higher prices.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 9 unchgd—Value.
Month of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 13 6—June.—Value.
Do. 14 4 1-2—May.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 7 1-2—June.—Value
Do. 14 6—May.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 14 4 1-2—June.—Value.
Do. 15 7 1-2—May.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 6—June—Value.
Do. 15 9—May.—Value
Tone—Offered at less money but without business.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of April 1911 :—

| Cotton Piece Goods :— | To Calcutta. Yards. | To Rangoon. Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 10,000,000 | 2,900,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 73,100,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Dyed and Coloured | 2,700,800 | 1,000,000 |
| Printed | 2,700,800 | 2,600,800 |
| Twist and Yarns :— | | |
| Dyed and Bleached | 300,000 | 160,000 lbs. |
| Unbleached and Grey | 770,000 | ..... |
| Total shipments of Salt 12,000 tons. | | |

| Cotton Piece Goods :— | To Madras. Yards. | To Bombay. Yards. | To Karachi. Yards. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bleached and White | 3,300,000 | 15,200,000 | 21,200,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 11,100,000 | 15,750,000 | 5,600,000 |
| Dyed & coloured | 1,100,800 | 3,800,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Printed | 3,900,000 | 7,700,000 | 4,300,000 |
| Twist and Yarns :— | | | lbs. |
| Dyed & Bleched | 300,800 | 270,000 | 800,000 |
| Unbleached and Grey | 1,150,000 | 900,000 | 40000 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th May, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway | 53 | 63,257 |
| B B and C I Railway | 52 | 62,146 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Creditz. Business might be possible at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. but owing to the allotment of Council Bills to-day there is little doing. Far Eastern rates are rather easier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Drafts | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do. do forward | 1s. 4 3-16d. 15th June |
| Do. do Francs | 170 3-4 |
| Do. do Marks | 133 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | 147 |
| Shanghai „ | 202 1-4 |
| Japan „ | 150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 97 for Cash and 96 15-16 for the Settlement and during the day prices have given way 1-8 closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 96 14 | 0 |
| Settlement | „ 96 13 | 0 |

BULLION :—

Reuter's quotations for Bar Silver in London were mutilated but private advices were 1-8 lower in both positions. New York was 1-4 down at 60 5-8. The local market has been rather easier for ready bars, and closing prices for ready and forward are as under.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 23 15 | 6 |
| Australian „ | „ | 23 15 | 6 |
| Sovereigns „ | „ | 15 0 | 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | „ | 71 0 | 0 |
| „ 1st Settlement | „ | 71 3 | 0 |
| „ 2nd Settlement | „ | 71 7 | 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed yesterday with an advance of about 20 points. Private telegrams state that unfavourable weather is predicted. The tone of the local market on opening was steadier, in sympathy with the rise in America and prices were quoted Re. 1 to Re. 2 higher all round. Rates for May contracts are more or less nominal as there is nothing doing. A small business is passing in New Crop. Closing quotations are as under the market being quiet but steady.

In ready cotton there is no improvement in the enquiry, the turn-over at Colaba being very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | Rs. 280 | May. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat | „ 285 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | „ 283 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaon | „ 278 | „ |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | „ 275 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | „ 265 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | „ 258 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | „ 264 | „ |
| Good H. G. Westerns | „ 268 | „ |
| Good M. G. Westerns | „ 277 | „ |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | „ 290-1 | „ |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | „ 308 1-2 | Mar. 1913 |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | „ 254 | Jan. „ |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | „ 236-6 | „ „ |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 5,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 4,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| 6'24 +08 | 6'24 +08 | 6'35 +08 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 6'24 +08 | 6'31 +08 | 6'28 +08 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 6'27 +09 | 6'27 +09 | 6'27 +09 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues irregular and the following are closing rates. A moderate business is being done.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 11 | 8 | 6 B.T. |
| May | „ 12 | 1 | 0 R.T. |
| September | „ 12 | 8 | 0 R.T. |

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. | 8 11 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore May | „ | 9 8 | 0 „ |

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | Rs. | 59 | 8 0 |
| Mughi | „ | 57 | 8 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat | „ | 61 | 0 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 12 | 3 6 B. T. |
| May | „ | 12 | 12 6 R. T. |

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 36 | 8 0 |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready. | Rs. | 28 | 0 0 |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | Rs. | 49 | 0 0 |
| Small | „ | 47 | 0 0 |

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 6 | 6 R. T. |
| „ Delhi May. | „ | 5 6 | 3 „ |

### SHARES.

#### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | 1,800 |
| Bank of India | 64 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank | 80 1-2 |
| Indian Specie | 58 |

#### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central India S & W Co. | 2,105 |
| David | 440 |
| Fazulbhai Mills | 435 |
| Kohinoor | 785 |
| Maneckji Petit | 2,640 |
| New Great Eastern | 230 |
| Standard | 1,340 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 1,433 1-2 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bemangua Manganese Co. | 9 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary | 155 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference | 180 |
| Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy | 280 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 1,432 1-2 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate | 16 1-4 |

#### RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Provinces Ry | 65 1-2 |
| Tapti Valley | 522 1-2 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 10,622 bales. |
| Wheat | 6,040 cwts. |
| Linseed | 27,603 „ |
| Rapeseed | 12,476 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 1,804 „ |
| Poppyseed | 1,390 „ |
| Groundnuts | 529 „ |
| Castorseed | 11,037 „ |
| Rice | 59,500 „ |
| Myrabollas | 5,935 „ |
| Cottonseed | 21,916 „ |
| Manufactured | Nil |
| Bran | 5,470 „ |
| Jowar | 4,695 „ |
| Misc | 78 „ |

## DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—15 bales wool, C Nanjee; 1000 cwts maize, 10296 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales wool, E Doss and Co; 40 bales wool, 10 bales goat hair, B Hurbham; 16 bales wool, M Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—9 bales carpets, King King and Co; 28 bales hides, W & A Graham and Co; 153 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, E M Kooka; 26 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen Alexandra s—5063 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co; 77 cwts hingda, H H Laree.
Elysia s—4 packages haberdashery, Thos Cook and Son.
Wildenfels s—60 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schonfels s—1,050 cwts bonesinews, 91 cwts animal horns, T B Nanji; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 bales cottonfy, W Wolf and Sont; 126 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts barleg, B S Lloyd and Co.
Manipur s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 tales hemp, E Oomersey.
Argenfels s—400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—2,000 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co.
Clan Lindsay s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
FitzClarence s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 990 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,640 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fashiri.
Manipur s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fashiri; 9,366 cwts rapeseed, 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, 1,500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—6,975 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 939 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 164 bales hemp, E Oomersey.
Schonfels s—300 cwts animal horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—18 casks skins, Enrico N. Stein.
Queen Alexandra s—500 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 50 cwts olibanum S Manilal and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ST. PETERBURG.

Hidalgo s—200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Schonfels s.—413 cwts gum, S. Cooverjee and Co., 2,000 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co. ; 1,600 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Koweit s.—1,500 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co. ; 1979 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbea s.—100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s.—97 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy.
Ischia s.—2,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co. ; 100 cwts olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.


The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.


## CRAWFORD MARKET.

### Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Ghoti from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 3 each.
Surmaye (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas from As. 2 to As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
Bringal from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.

Pumkins (white) from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Pumkins (red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Yames (white) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (red) pies 9 per seer.
Sugar from As. 1 1-3 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The storm centre of the disturbance in the Bay is now crossing the Bengal coast, slightly west of Saugor Island. High winds prevail over the north-west of the Bay. A movement in a north-westerly direction appears likely. Rainfall has been moderate to heavy over Burma and moderate over Assam and Bengal. In Bihar and Orissa local falls have occurred. The principal amounts are Mergui, Moulmein, Toungoo, Thayetmyo two inches ; Bassein, Lashio, Bhamo one ; Diamond Island, Maymyo an inch and a half ; Kyaukpyu five ; Akyab, Minbu three ; Silchar five ; Shillong, Mymensingh, Calcutta one ; Jessore three; Berhampore an inch and a half of rain. Temperature is high in North-west and Central India, but has fallen rapidly in the area of rainfall.

Forecast :—Diminution of rainfall in Burma and extension up the Gangetic Plain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Agra and in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Day temperature is in excess ; night temperature is also above normal at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear.—The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations; night temperature is also above normal in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and both the maximum and minimum are now in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and the extreme southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad, and normal or in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has fallen at Colombo and Calicut and light rain at Cochin; but over the rest of the reporting area no precipitation has occurred. Seas have become moderate at Colombo and slight at Cochin.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some thunder or dust-storms in the east Central and United Provinces. Some thunder-storms are possible in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.


AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILLER—April 14, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, (London), Sophie Ann Miller, widow of J. Boyd Miller, late Captain 15th (King's) Hussars, and only daughter of the late William Harrington, Madras Civil Service.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Century Mills' extraordinary meeting, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m.
Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House—"The Hamlet" 9-30 p. m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "When a speculator wins he don't stop till he loses and when he loses he can't stop till he wins."—G. H. Lorimer.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward mail of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12 35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail | 11-15 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class) | 6-45 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 12-15 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 8-55 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express | 6-45 | 19-52 |

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Lynwood .....Ord. Hume
Overture.....Hungarian .....Keler Bela
Selection.....Peggy! .....L. Stuart
Valse .....The Dancing Girl .....Lotz
Selection.....Song and Dances of Northern Europe .....Kuhner
Serenata.....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Gallop.....Iris .....Faust

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

A DOCTOR ENTERTAINED.—Dr. R. Row, M. D. was entertained last evening at the "Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, by his friends and admirers on the honour of the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal conferred upon him by His Majesty on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. There was a large attendance. Dr. Row, having replied in suitable terms to his toast, the guests dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

A SENSITIVE GIRL.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Bhagirathibai (14), a Hindu girl. The deceased, on Saturday last, lost a piece of silver ornament. On Monday she went as usual to work, but did not return home and her body was subsequently found in the tank of the Presidency Mills. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s. s. Pentakotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow (Friday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 18th instant.—Mails for Madagasker ports, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Sofala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant.

### MATHERAN.

## Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

For Sir George Clarke Challenge Cup Drawing for the Tournament.

| | Saturday 18-5-12 5 p. m. | Sunday 19-5-12 5 p. m. | Monday 20-5-12 or Friday 24-5-12 5 p. m. | Saturday 25-5-12—5 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr C W Kuhns ... | Bye | | | |
| Mr Ratan Tata ... | E 1 | P 1 | | |
| Major Murison ... | | | | |
| Mr W Reid ... | | | E 1 | |
| Mr R B Jayawant ... | E 2 | P 2 | | |
| Mr F C Battliwalla ... | | | | |
| Mr D D Vacha ... | E 3 | | | E 2 |
| Mr H F Commissariat | | | | |
| Mr J J Kanga ... | E 4 | E 1 | | |
| Mr P J Chenai ... | | | | |
| Mr K A D Nowrosji | P 1 | | P 2 | |
| Mr F Portlock ... | | | | |
| Mr P E Mistry ... | P 2 | E 2 | | |
| Mr N P Nowrosji ... | Bye | | | |

Note.—Competitors attention is particularly drawn to the rules. E 1, E 2 &c., stands for European Gymkhana Court Nos. 1, 2 and P 1, P 2 stands for Parsi Gymkhana Court Nos. 1 and 2.

### LAWN TENNIS.

## Bombay Gymkhana Doubles Handicap.

The following is the result of the Final of the Doubles Handicap played on Tuesday last :—
Sherston-Baker and MacMillan (+3-6) beat Williams and Culbertson (—15) 6—0, 6—2.

## THE OPERA HOUSE.

### Mr. Lang and Miss Britton in "The Taming of the Shrew."

We have but two nights more of the Lang-Holloway Company. They will stage "Hamlet" to-night, and to-morrow will ring down the curtain finally with the production of "Othello." That we shall miss this brilliant Company there is no denial, and all that will be left to us will be to follow their fortunes, in other continents. It has generally been the usual thing in this country to receive all theatrical ventures with kindly leniency, partly because it is felt that the players share, temporarily, our exile with us, and partly because the after-dinner tendency in this country is towards apathy. It is rare, indeed, that an Anglo-Indian audience can be roused to enthusiasm even by really good things. The Lang-Holloway Company have changed this rule, and we believe we are perfectly justified in saying that there has been more real, unrestrained enthusiasm in the Chowpatty playhouse during the past eight days than all Bombay has seen for a long time.

Last night the management put on "The Taming of the Shrew," a play with which they introduced the company to us last November. It was a delightful, rollicking performance and one with which the audience entirely identified itself. The comedy has been played in Bombay before by the same company, and by less experienced actors, and we have had fairly faithful presentations of the famous wooing ; but most have erred in the same direction : we have had given us roystering and swashbuckling burlesque and boisterous scrambling. Surely nothing was further from the Master's idea when he told the story of Petruchio and Katharina ! It was well, therefore, that Mr. Lang and Miss Britton, should show us the inwardness of the scheme and the opinion is that last night, more used to the strenuous character of our climate than they were then, they give us a finer presentation than that of last November.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the story. It is too famous, too world-wide even for a summary to be necessary. We believe it is more popular with men than with the other sex, if only for the reason that the former have no lesson of submission to draw.

It would be an excellent idea, as a matter of fact, to sentence every militant suffragette, convicted of violent waywardness, to witness a performance of the "Taming of the Shrew," and we would select for the purpose the interpretation thereof by Mr. Lang and Miss Britton. It has come down to us a comedy, but we think every woman who sees it, while she laughs to save her face, as the saying goes, never really sees the comedy first, but finds in the taming of Katharina an object lesson of the great central fact that man is born to rule.

"Thy husband is thy Lord, thy life, thy keeper
thy head and thy sovereign"

are words the woman is made to hear, and woman has been hearing them in some shape or form ever since she tempted Adam to his fall. Perhaps it is her punishment ! On the other hand it has been written, to some purpose, that the man who drew Portia did not believe that a wife must be a subject. The man who drew Othello did not believe that a husband must be a bully, but, again did Shakespeare write the "Taming" through-out, or did he merely sub-edit some, and write the rest ?

To come, however, to the real point of the play. Katharina was less of a shrew than a spoiled girl-child, who attained an age at which we are usually supposed to gain a sense of discretion without really acquiring that admirable trait. It was a circumstance—an unfortunate circumstance for Katharina since she had to submit her spirit to the stormy vicissitudes which came with the church's blessing—that she was daughter of a wife who had ruled her husband; and it was another circumstance, equally un

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,224 tons, Captain H. Maganzini, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Wotan, 2,407 tons, Captain N. Lorenzen, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Bregenz, 2086 tons Captain Petres, will sail to-day for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shirley, 2193 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong to fresh monsoon as far as Cochin from N. E. Coast of Ceylon.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1251 tons, Captain A. Newby, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3922 tons, Captain J. Nielson, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Kola, 570 tons. Captain Elton, will sail to-day for Busreh &c, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern.....R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr Taylor.....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badrio | 1612 | Fisher | P Gulf...Arab S Co |
| Chiltonian | 2761 | Jones | Hamburg...F M & Co |
| Daylight ship | 3599 | Anderson | Standard Oil Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | M M and Co |
| Fumi Maru | 1569 | Nishikawa | W & A G & Co |
| Heim | 758 | Eriksen | F F Campbell & Co |
| Istrar | 2979 | Jacob | A'werp...K N & Co |
| Kuala | 360 | McLarin | 11-3...K N & Co |
| Lhasa | 950 | Manley | Karachi...M M & Co |
| Madura | 1273 | Logan | M M & Co |
| Malda | 1256 | Bamber | M M & Co |
| Ohra | 3520 | Ferrock | Rangoon...M M & Co |
| Patrick Stewart | | Townsend | I G F Steamer |
| Patiala | 1929 | Whytehead | P Gulf...M M & Co |
| Palitana | 1933 | McDiarmed | M M & Co |
| Palamcotta | 2209 | Guthrie | M M & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2635 | McBean | Shah S N Co |
| Saifi | 565 | Morin | Arab S N Co |
| Shah Ameer | 3023 | Wheeler | Bo Hajaz S N Co |
| Shirley | 2192 | Stone | W & A Graham & Co |
| Upada | 3382 | Hodgson | M M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels | Tons | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Hidalgo | 4761 | Harbord | Hull via Karachi | | J Finlay & Co |
| C&E Manipur | 4923 | Lyons | Dunkirk | | K Nixon & Co |
| D&E Assaye | 4359 | Cockman | Shanghai | 5-6 | P & O Co |
| F Pentakota | 2209 | Hodgson | Durban | 16-5 | M M & Co |
| H Kanzler | 2975 | Schapp | Durban | 17-5 | A Strandes & Co |
| K Wakasa Maru | 3923 | Nielson | | 16-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| M Fitzclarence | 2589 | Nenton | Hamberg | | J M & Co |
| N Wildeatels | 3535 | Weitmann | New York | | W & A G & Co |
| P Queen Alexandra | 2788 | Radcliffe | Philadelphia | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Q Ismai | 2545 | Goode | Aden | 18-5 | Bo & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Scotland | Dunkirk | 17-5 W & A G & Co |
| 2 | Elysia | 3998 | Haig | L'pool | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Ile-de-la Reunion | 3014 | Moslo | Havre | J M & Co |
| 5 | Orissa | 3525 | McLean | Calcutta | 20-5 M M & Co |
| 6 | Schonfels | 3543 | Denker | Hamburg | W & A G & Co |
| 7 | Bregenz | 2086 | Petris | Trieste | 16-5 L B N Co |
| 8 | Kt of the Thistle | 4286 | Baker | A'werp | 25-5 K N & Co |
| 9 | Argenfels | 3537 | Schmidt | Hamburg | Karachi 24-5 W & A G & Co |
| 10&11 | Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | A'werp | M M & Co |
| 12&13 | Arabia | 4093 | Palmer | London | 18-5 P & O Co |
| 14 | Kola | 510 | Elton | Basreh | 16-5 M M & Co |
| 15 | Candidate | 2917 | Rushforth | Antwerp | K N & Co |
| 16 | Ischia | 2481 | Belsito | | R Line |

M W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koweit | 2336 | Coates | Naples | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | Bhowmagar | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Istrar | Jacob | Calcutta, May 5 |
| | Ischia | Belsito | Kobe, April 16 |
| | Shirley | Stone | Calcutta, May 2 |
| | Lhasa | Manley | Karachi, May 13 |

### DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Wotan | Lorenzen | Hamburg |
| | Patiala | Whytehead | Persian Gulf |
| | Soranzo | Grey | Aros Bay |
| | Sicilia | Maganzini | Genoa |
| | Mohammadi | Newby | Jeddah |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bregenz, Petres for Trieste, &c.
" Kola, Elton for Basreh, &c.
" Wakasa Maru, Nielsen for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Istrar for Antwerp, &c.
" Malda for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Dumbea for Noumea, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Armanistan sailed at Aden on the 14th 5-45 p m

The Ellerman Line s s City of Birmingham arrived at Liverpool homeward bound on the evening of Monday the 13th instant.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

| Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m | ft. in. | h m | ft. in. |
| May 16 | m 11 9 | 26 6 | m 4 24 | 15 3 |
| | 10 55 a | 27 2 | 5 0 a | 18 3 |
| 17 | m 11 52 | 22 7 | m 5 0 | 14 6 |
| | 11 36 a | 27 3 | 5 13 a | 18 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 16 (Thursday) | " | 6h 4m | " | 7h 6m |
| " 17 Friday) | " | 6h 4m | " | 7h 6m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 17th, 3h. 43-6m a.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 56m. a.m.


CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
*BOMBAY GAZETTE*
IN MAY.
These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.
(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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|---|---|---|
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| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoe Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 4 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 5 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | do. |
| do. brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 5 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | per two tins. |

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.


The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 16th May, 1912.


## THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

When a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner has really taken an interest in the province under his charge we invariably find him after retirement, when opportunity occurs, advocating the claims of that province, indicating its needs and trumpeting its physical attractions, its economic importance and the virtues of its people. The latest instance is Sir John Ontario Miller, who from 1905 to 1907 was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Sir John, who retired in 1910, had held many high offices under the Government of India, but in the Central Provinces only was he "monarch of all he surveyed" and naturally his association with that province remains his most vivid memory. At the invitation of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the other day he read a paper on the provinces which he declares to be the Cinderella of Indian provinces, though it was only the other day the same was said of Burma. At any rate the Central Provinces are among the poorest, the most retiring and, except by the sportsman, the least known and least regarded of the provinces of India. They have no great and no renowned cities; they contain no archæological remains of world-wide fame and no architectural movements that attract the tourist; they have no frontier problems to keep them in the public eye and even their natural beauties are almost inaccessible except to dwellers in tents. They have not a single newspaper of importance. The traveller, perforce, passes through them; if he goes to the north he may take a momentary interest in the frowning fortress of Asirgarh, guarding the entrance to the valley of the Nerbudda, or on the Calcutta route he may be charmed by glimpses of forest scenery; he may even make a brief stay at Jabalpur to see the Nerbudda swirling through the marble rocks, but unless he is bent on sport he hurries on, scarcely knowing what part of India he has been traversing. Nor do the Provinces lay themselves out to tempt to a prolonged stay; the lack of good hotels and of good communications tell their own tale of the general absence of interest in the secluded province that occupies the centre of the country. The Central Provinces are the geological centre of Peninsula, if that goes for anything, but the fact does not inspire many people with zeal or enterprise. Here more than anywhere are officials more in touch with the people—from sheer necessity—one result of which, perhaps, is that not one of those officials has ever risen to eminence and not one has succeedad in anything calculated to bring the Central Provinces into line with its neighbours. What has been done has been the result of the labours of officials belonging to other provinces, who have been placed in the most responsible positions.

Though the Central Provinces have passed the stage at which they could be called backward, their development leaves much to be desired. It has not been found possible to bring communications up to the standard of modern requirements. The absence of good roads is in striking contrast to the rest of India. The Provinces have not one good road by which they can be traversed from side to side in any direction. As a fact, said Sir John, "the motorist from Bombay, on his way to Calcutta or Upper India, turns aside and wisely prefers a long detour through Native States. If he crosses the provincial boundary he will do well on unknown roads to drive warily, lest he fall into the traps, not of the police but of the impecunious road-makers It is worth consideration, in Sir John's opinion, whether the further opening up of the country would not be more quickly effected by good roads and petrol driven machines, than by tram or railways. Attempts in this direction in the past have failed, but the development of the petrol engine in recent years, and the extent to which it is now utilised for long-distance traffic, suggest that it may help to solve the transport problem in such a country more cheaply, and, in some places, more effectively than the railroad. But the difficult country to be negociated of course, as well as its poverty render road-making a serious undertaking. Half a century ago roads hardly existed and in the early sixties, at the time of the great cotton boom, pack-bullocks had to be utilised for transport. The various parts of the provinces were shut off from trade with one another. But the construction of railways has changed the situation, though the effect on the people as agriculturists has so far been comparatively slight.

No great change and no great development can come until communications have been vastly improved, and we doubt if they will until a determined attempt is made to exploit the mineral wealth of the provinces. Agricultural districts are slowly being brought within reach of commercial influences by the trade in oil-seeds and forest produce. Fortunately the mineral resources lie mainly in or near these tracts and their exploitation, as Sir John Miller foretells, must affect the condition of the people and give them some guarantee against the precariousness of their crops. Coal, found in many parts, has not yet disclosed itself of sufficiently good quality to encourage production on a large scale. The largest output so far has been 238,000 tons valued at £72,600. Manganese ore, which gained a world-wide reputation, some years ago, in one year fetched a million and a quarter sterling, but bauxite and iron-ore still await the test of their commercial value. When the mineral wealth of the provinces has been thoroughly ascertained we believe they will go ahead and communications will be improved as the demand becomes more urgent. The people are far from sluggish, being alert and ever ready to invest their small capital in industrial enterprises when opportunity presents itself. Ways of making a livelihood otherwise than by the land are multiplying rapidly and as new openings appear they are taken advantage of, there is said to be every sign that the Central Provinces will not be behindhand in responding to the altered conditions. Sir John Miller is of opinion that the expansion of industries in the provinces is proceeding as rapidly as is desirable and that too great and too sudden a change in economic conditions is to be deprecated. There is no longer a surplus population dependent on emigration to Assam or the colonies. The people are prepared to play their part in the developments which must come and this must be regarded as a most satisfactory sign, as their interest must tend to encourage the promotion of local industries, for dealing with the mineral ores in which these provinces are so rich.

**The Case of Miss Malecka.** The case of Miss Malecka, by this time serving as a convict in a Russian jail, is one in which many peculiar points assist in creating complications, sufficiently perplexing to prevent the British Foreign Office from bringing pressure to bear on the St. Petersburg authorities. It appears that the father of the lady was John Malecka, a Polish subject, who went to England many years ago. He married an English wife, and became naturalised. Miss Malecka resided in England until two years ago, when she went to Russia to earn her living as a teacher of English. When she was arrested, her rooms were ransacked, her papers seized, and she was placed in strict confinement in Warsaw jail, the British Consul not being allowed to visit her for eighty days after her arrest, while she was not allowed to see a lawyer. When the case was first discussed in the House of Commons, so long ago as July 1911, Sir Edward Grey declared that, according to British law, Miss Malecka was undoubtedly a British subject and entitled to British protection. Our Consul at Warsaw also recognized this, for the lady's indiscretion of speech had been so marked, previous to her arrest, that he had been obliged to warn her on more than one occasion. The Russian authorities, however, had another case to present, and it was that John Malecka, the father, had left Poland without permission, had never been permitted to renounce his Russian nationality, and that notwithstanding his naturalisation in Great Britain, he and his daughter were still, in the eyes of Russian law, subjects of the Tsar.

While not necessarily admitting the Russian nationality of the lady, it was impossible to ignore the force of the Russian contention, which, moreover, proved unshakeable; but eventually as a result of diplomatic exchanges Russia agreed, in view of the friendly relations between the two Powers, to make certain concessions. These included permission for Miss Malecka to be represented by counsel, and for the trial to take place in open court. The case actually began in February last, but at the first sitting was adjourned until the beginning of this month to enable the defence to call certain witnesses. The question, whether Miss Malecka has earned the sentence inflicted upon her, is another matter. The charge brought against her involved her political relations with members of the Polish Socialistic party, but it was not stated whether she was actually charged with participation in treasonable propaganda work. Whether she was or not, does not appear to matter; at least until the dispute regarding her nationality has been decided, and that is a question, which only jurists can hope to settle. But even if it be that she is British, before we condemn her judges, we shall have to consider what would be our attitude if a French, or German, or Russian woman came to this country, and assisted the party of sedition, or went further and threw in her lot with actual conspirators. Having considered this, we shall be in a better position to judge Miss Malecka's situation.

**The Killer of Plays.** English playwrights are determined not to permit the public to forget the enormities of the Censor of Plays. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, beloved of all English readers, is the latest to throw himself into the fray, and at the Manchester Playgoers' Club last month delivered a vigorous indictment of censorship methods, and referred to the time when playgoers themselves were the censors. "In Shakespeare's time," he said, "the drama's laws the drama's patrons gave. In 1843 that right was taken from you and vested in the Lord Chamberlain. Some of us looking back upon the position of the British drama prior to that date, and contrasting it with the rate of progress since, are desirous you should be reinstated. The managers are terrified at the suggestion. The first day I went out for a walk in New York was a Sunday. Hot and thirsty, and not knowing the law I entered a bar and asked for a drink. It was given to me, together with a sandwich that, judging from appearances, might have belonged to George Washington. But the drink was good, and while I was enjoying it, the proprietor talked to me about Tammany Hall. He denounced it as a hotbed of villainy, and added the information that on the following Tuesday, he was going to vote for it. I naturally asked him why. He explained that bad as it was, it happened to be the only thing that stood between the American hotel-keeper and the police." That, of course, is only Mr. Jerome's humorous way of illustrating the fact that the theatrical manager, between the author and the public, reckons himself between the devil and the deep blue sea. Seriously, however, it is time the public were allowed to say a word if it is only a word. When we remember that among modern English writers such men as Sydney Grundy, George Bernard Shaw, Laurence Housman, Grandville Barker, Israel Zangwill and Eden Phillpotts have all come under the ban it is time to raise a protest. After all, we do not want our stage stuff written in Paternoster Row, nor do we want dramatized versions of stories from the *Sunday at Home*. On the other hand playgoers—if the experiment could be made of investing them with a temporary censorship—might be depended upon not to pass as gold the mere glitter of meaningless "realism," for who will doubt that there is so much of the "real" in the daily round of the average man that he will not want it mixed up with his after-dinner recreation? "Man may be a vicious beast," to vary a well-known saying, but he does not want the fact flaunted at him. And for this reason alone he may be trusted with the certifying of his own plays.

**Civil Service Commission.** Although its deliberations have no reference to the Civil Service of India, the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission will be watched by all Civilians in this country with keen interest. The interest, which it has aroused at Home may almost be described as feverish; its intensity may be judged from the announcement that "in response to a widespread public demand" a fortnightly publication of the evidence will be issued. This is an unusual step, and appears to have been taken in response to the demand of the lower classes of Civil Servants. Among these great dissatisfaction prevails. There is a strong feeling among them that the present Commission will fail to bring them that relief which they have long expected. The composition of the Commission is angrily attacked and is declared to consist in the main of the friends and nominees of the higher officials, whose methods they consider chiefly require investigation. The main complaint of the smaller Civil Servant is that the career to the talents is abruptly closed directly the privileges of the upper servants become engaged. A correspondent to a prominent Home contemporary speaks of several men in his personal knowledge, who have done brilliantly in the Bar and University examinations in addition to their Civil Service successes, who, he says, are compelled for life to remain as under-strappers to men, who are in no way their superiors either in capacity or equipment. He adds that this class of man looks to a Liberal Government to open the ways of promotion, which caste and privilege have closed.

At Allahabad, on Tuesday, a maximum shade temperature of 113·7 degrees was recorded. This is by far the highest temperature reached during this hot weather.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. ou Wednesday,

Major L. C. Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, will visit Delhi shortly and examine generally the areas within the Imperial enclosures.

An "open letter" to Lord Carmichael, from an annonymous correspondent has been published in the *Indian Daily News*.(Calcutta), praying for the extension of the Bombay Racing Act to the whole of Bengal.

The Fiji Government have taken up the question of the establishment of a system of co-operative banks, with the view of affording financial assistance to Indian settlers in the Colony. They propose to obtain the services of an official from this country to advise on the most suitable system for the Colony.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register it appears that, excluding warships, there were 545 vessels, of 1,686,898 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of March. This is about 168,000 tons more than the tonnage in hand at the end of the December quarter, and exceeds by 312,300 tons the tonnage building in March, 1911. The present figures are the highest ever recorded in the Society's quarterly returns.

The South African Defence Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, raises the age of the commencement of the training of the citizen force from 17 to 21; abolishes the capitation grant on citizens exempted by ballot; places Rifle Associations, which all citizens not in the active force must join between the ages of 21 and 25 on a territorial basis; provides for payment of the citizen force during the training; definitely fixes the period of training at thirty days for the first year and twenty-one days for the following three years; applies the principle of parental option in the case of cadets; establishes a Veteran Reserve; and provides for an aviation schoolas a preliminary to the enrolment of a South African Aviation Corps.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### Ways and Means of Armament Bills.

BERLIN, April 26.

The two Bills for augmenting the Army and the Navy, and another Bill providing for the defrayal of the new expenditure involved in this increase of the Armament have now been laid before the Imperial Diet. Three weeks time have been apportioned for the deliberation of these three bills, a clear indication that hot debates are expected. There is no question about the passing of the Armament Bills; they will be easily carried on account of the popular voice being strongly in their favour. Undoubtedly even a strong opposition could not think of taking up the cudgel against the Government on that score. It amounts to an absolute certainty that all parties, except the Social-Democrats, will vote for the Armament Bills. But when the question of ways and means turns up, the old animosity between Liberals and Conservatives, grown out of the Financial Reform of 1909, will be renewed, and violent parliamentary debates with mutual recriminations are to be expected.

The most remarkable feature is, that the Federal Government demand no further appropriation for the increase of the Armament, but a change in the excise duty on alcoholic spirits, that is expected to yield £1,830,000 for the Imperial Treasury. It is simply proposed that the allowance of duty-free alcoholic production will cease to benefit the small distillers. This donation of love will be abolished, if the Government finds a majority in the Diet in favour of this proposal. It is evidently considered wise, to try to do away with a privilege that in 1887, when the present excise duty was introduced, saved the small distillers from ruin. Nowadays it may be dispensed with, as it forms a standing theme of anti-agrarian agitation in the Press and in Parliamentary Debates. What the Conservatives and the Centrists will say to the sudden abolition of this privilege, is uncertain But in all probability a majority will be found for the abolition, as the 110 Social-Democrats are sure to vote in that sense.

Now it is clear that with £1,800,000, the additional expenditure for the increase of the Armament is not covered. The estimates of the new disbursements required within the next six years, run up to a total of 32½ million pounds sterling. For the particular years there are demands ranging from £4,750,000 to £6,500,000, so that besides the new income from alcohol c drinks, various amounts between 3 and 3 3/4 million pound sterling are required from year to year. How to got them.

The Government aswers, that no new appropriation is required, because the surplus of the Imperial Revenue will suffice. Indeed, these balances carried over are very considerable. In the customs and stamps revenue of 1911 alone, a surplus of 5 million pounds has been ascertained. The whole States Household for the year 1911, shows a surplus of 10 1/2 million pounds over the estimates. It is true to some part the increase of the Revenue is due to the industrial prosperity of the year. But a considerable portion of it will remain permanent, because the expectations of new income accruing from the varicus Items of the Financial Reform have been kept between too narrow limits.

Just because the financial situation of the Empire is so rosy, the debates in the Diet will be very animated. The parties of the left have made it a point to demonstrate that the work done by the Conservatives and Centrists who decided the final shape of the Financial Reform was insufficient, and to prove that a new Financial Reform Bill is required. The Right parties will insist on the excellence of the legislation carried through by their majority in the last Diet. They may proudly refer to the financial result of the last year. But this discussion will not affect the fate of the Armament Bills; they will be carried in due time and by overwhelming majorities.

### ITALY'S STATE FINANCES DURING THE WAR IN TRIPOLITANIA.

In March, 1912, after six months of warfare against Turkey, the Italian Minister of Finances, Signore Tedesco proclaimed his Programme "No new loan and no new taxes." He calculated that after so many years of rigid retrenchments the Treasury of the State could dispose of nearly twenty million pounds sterling at the outbreak of hostilities, partly in cash and partly in credits passed by the Chamber, and what was missing he expected to distribute over five or six years after the conclusion of peace in small instalments of less than 800,000 pounds. This announcement has had a good effect on the quotations of Italian Government Stock at the Exchanges. It helped to keep the Italian *Rente*, of which more than 90 per cents. are held in Italy, on an abnormally high level during war time. Only the confidence that "the eternal debt of the Kingdom will not increased any further" explains the rate of 95 or 96 offered for Italian *Rente* bearing now only 3 1-2 per cent. interest, while an Austrian 4 per cents., loan is quoted at 90 and Prussian 3 1-2 per cent., Consols stand at 91. It is true the Italian Law by which all Savings Banks, Benevolent Institutions, Trustees of Estates are obliged to prefer Government's *Rente* to any other investment, have something to do with the exraordinary rate of this scrip.

Now, it cannot be otherwise, but that the financial requirements of the war commence to make themselves felt. At a time when 120,000 men are to be sustained in the field, we need not wonder that 17 million pounds sterling have been issued as 4 per cent. Treasury Bonds, and we may take it for granted that they will not be redeemed during the war. Then there is the new type of "redeemable Rente" and the Railway Indentures; these newly-issued bonds may be considered an attempt at going round the Programme as long as there are no means provided for repaying these loans.

Much more important is, however, the effect of the State's claims in the Italian money market on the financial difficulties of Italian Industry and Commerce. For them the capital required for their natural development is not forthcoming, unless they pay very high rates of interest or take recourse to very painful reductions of capital. It has been ascertained that even the most flourishing industrial concerns in Italy pay now upwards of 6 1-2 per cent. interest on their floating debts, so that a large portion of the profit is absorbed thereby. Old and renowned establishments like the "Manufactura Tosi" and the "Contificio Veneziano" were obliged, in order to levy new money to reduce their capital by 50 per cent. and even more. It is almost impossible to collect moneys due; no wonder that the cases of Bankruptcy were 75 per cent. higher in the first quarter of this year than in the first three months of 1911.

Thus we perceive an impoverishment of the Italian money market in consequence of this protracted war, though the industrial concerns are fully occupied, partially even in consequnce of the requirements for for the military operations. In the long run this state of things must prove pernicious. Consequently the Italian economic life urgently wants a more speedy progress of the Colonial War in Africa, i. e., a decisive blow at the Dardanelles. Evidently it is an advantage for Turkey that in the present state of her economic development she need not bother about the economic consequences of the state of war.

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS.

At the meeting of the International Congress of Economic Associations at Brussels on April 16th, the question was discussed, whether not all States ought to use a uniform tabulation of wares in their Customs Tariff. If all Custom Offices in the world would enter their clearings in the same form, not only the comparison of statistical abstracts would be facilitated, but also the negotiations about new Commercial treaties would be placed on a reasonable footing. But in the very thoroughgoing debate, the practical difficulties in the way came clearly to light. There is a sufficient reason at the bottom of the impossibility of arriving at a uniform method of classifying such a simple item as cotton yarns, for which this demand has been unsuccessfully pressed for the last forty years. The various states have an interest to burden various kinds of yarn more heavily than others and thereby to protect the home industry without rendering this endeavour too openly apparent in their Customs Tariff. Nor is it to be expected that the Dutch Custom Officers should learn to distinguish 125 kinds of chemicals, as the German Tariff enumerates them, while they are now only bothered with 30 groups. Some generic terms as e.g. half-silk are differently understood in some neighbouring states. The Congress wisely acknowledged the difficulties inherent in its demand and appointed a Committee that will prepare an exhaustive Report to be ready in April 1914.

### THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN PRUSSIA.

Every fifth year statistical data are gathered regarding the development of the Prussian system of primary schools. The result of the enquiry for 1911 is now on hand. We gather from the long array of figures showing the steady progress of this famous system of compulsory education. There are altogether 38,684 public primary schools in Prussia. That means about 1,000 schools more than in 1906, and 2,000 more than in 1901. Of certificated teachers employed at these schools there were 117,164, i. e., 27,000 more than ten years previously, 14,500 more than in 1906. Of these 92,408 are of the male sex and 24,756 female teachers. The increase against 1906 shows 7,500 of the former, and 7,000 of the latter; in percentage at least the gain is more conspicuous for the female sex. Of separate classes there were 128,643. Thus, we find, that on an average every school was composed of 3,3 classes, for which there were three certificated teachers available. In 1906, there were 2,7 teachers per school; in 1901 only 2,5, there being a steady rise in the engagement of teachers. Of course there are large differences between the schools in the towns and those in the open country and villages. The schools in the towns have on an average 9,7 classes with 10,1 teachers, those in the country 2,4 classes with 1,9 teachers. Evidently the village schools are not yet at the height of their development, while the scholastic accommodation of the towns leaves nothing to be desired from a statistical point of view.

L. ASCH.

## INOCULATION.

### Attempt to Remove Mistaken Prejudices.

The Government of Bombay has just issued a note exposing certain popular fallacies regarding the effects of anti-plague inoculation.

It reads:—It has come to the notice of Government that strangely mistaken ideas still exist, even in the minds of educated persons, about inoculation against plague. Two such ideas are—(1) that anti-plague inoculation, though conferring immunity at the time, predisposes to an attack in the following year, and (2) that inoculation acts by causing a mild attack of the disease.

With regard to the former, valuable statistics have been collected by the Director of the Parel Laboratory, Bombay, which prove conclusively that inoculation does not predispose to an attack of plague, either at the time of inoculation or afterwards, nor does it in any way affect the health of those inoculated. It cannot be laid down exactly how long immunity against the disease lasts, but it has been conclusively shown that protection is most marked during the six months immediately following inoculation, that it is still marked at the end of the first year, and that during the second year after inoculation, this protection diminishes but slightly. Even after five years some trace of protection remains. At the end of this time, though there is no protective substance remaining in the blood, the person inoculated is no worse off than he was five years previously, as he only runs the average chance of contracting the disease.

The ideal course to pursue is to have inoculation repeated year by year. During the second year protection has diminished to a certain extent, and if re-inoculation is carried out, the total protection is carried to a higher level than in the previous year. Similarly, the protection of the third year is higher than the second, and so on.

With regard to the second point mentioned above, that inoculation gives rise to a mild attack of the disease, it may be stated that this is an absolute fallacy. Anti-plague vaccine is a sterile fluid and so could not give rise to any disease. A unique experience has been afforded to medical officers of prisons of watching the effects of inoculation, and it has been shown that out of 6,835 inoculations not a single bad result followed the operation except in three cases—an enlarged gland in the axilla, which disappeared in a week. It is impossible to give a detailed account of the action of plague vaccine as its comprehension involves considerable medical knowledge. However, it may be stated that plague vaccine contains the products of the life of the organism which produces plague. When these are injected into a human being they pass into the blood, and in this fluid antidotes are produced by the body cells. Nature, always liberal, produces much antidote and this circulates in the blood as the protective substance. When a plague germ gains entrance, the blood is now ready for it, and it is killed at once without producing any ill-effects. This, shortly, is the action of antiplague vaccine, and during the time the protective substance is forming no untoward symptoms can develop and nothing in the nature of an attack of plague occurs.

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS FUND.

The activities of the British National Council o this Fund which were interrupted by the Miners' strike have now been resumed. Sir Capel Wolseley, Bart. (the Honorary Treasurer), Mr. G.D. Turner M.A. of Lahore, and the Rev. J. Breeden, of Madras, are prosecuting a vigorous campaign in Manchester, in co-operation with Sir Frank Forbes Adam of Messrs. Graham and Co., and Bishop Welldon; and meetings have been arranged for this month at Eastbourne, Chiselhurst, Reigate and Redhill, Bedford, Ely, Hove, Guildford, Weybridge, Dorking and Epsom. Mrs. Roberts of Monghyr and other Anglo-Indians who are in England have generously put their services at the disposal of the Organizing Secretary, the Rev. W. C. Granville Sharp who has served in India. Associated with them are Sir William Lee Warner, G. C. S. I., and many other retired Civil Service men. Mr. T. McMorran, of Messrs. Duncan Brothers, has joined the Executive Committee in London.

# A ROYAL DEMISE.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

### His Majesty Dies in Hospital Unattended.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND DANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAMBURG, MAY 15.

The King of Denmark died suddenly in an hotel here in the night.

HAMBURG, MAY 15.

The King of Denmark was returning from the Riviera, accompanied by the Queen and their children.

Last evening His Majesty was quite well, and expressed his pleasure at returning in the best of health to Copenhagen.

About ten o'clock last evening, the King, according to his habit, went for a short walk unaccompanied He was overcome with faintness near the hotel, where their Majesties were staying, and not being recognised, was conveyed unconscious to the Hospital.

The King's prolonged absence alarmed his suite, who took steps to discover his whereabouts.

In the early hours of this morning, his body was brought to the hotel.

Frederik VIII, King of Denmark, was born on the 3rd of June 1843, and was thus in his 69th year. Owing to the lengthy reign of his father, Christian IX, Frederik only succeeded to the throne six years ago—on the 29th of January 1906, and Europe has not heard much of the little Kingdom or of its sovereign. The country has not come much into the vortex of European politics, and has succeeded in pursuing an even course, since the Dano-German war in 1804, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lavenburg.

To no country in Europe, more than Great Britain will the demise of the Danish King came with more sorrow. The tie between Denmark and Great Britain is a double one. First of all, it is to that country we owe the gift of Queen Alexandra (whom may God preserve) the illustrious consort of Edward the Peacemaker, beloved all over the world as representing the highest type of womanhood. The nation was overjoyed when the marriage took place on the 10th of March 1863, and since then, though of Foreign birth, the illustrious and gracious lady has occupied the highest place but one in the hearts of the British people.

Thirty-three years later, on the 22nd of July 1896 Great Britain reciprocated and gave to a Danish prince, his cousin the Princess Maud Alexandra Her Royal Highness, of course, afterwards became the Queen of Norway, for ten years later her husband Prince Karl, was elected, under the title of Haakon VII, to be King of that country.

That the relation between the two peoples have always been friendly goes without saying, and, what is as important, it is almost impossible to conceive any point of material difference arising in the future.

The dead King was married on the 28th of July to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV of Sweden and Norway, and seven children were born of the marriage.

Prince Christian, who was born on the 26th of September 1870, is the heir-apparent, although up to 1660 the crown was elective.

He was married on the 26th of April 1898 to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The two sons of the marriage are Prince Christian Frederik (1899) and Prince Knud (1900).

The second son is Prince Karl, now Haakon VII of Norway. He was born on the 3rd of August 1872, and, as stated, married a sister of King George V of England. They have one son, Alexander (Crown Prince Olav of Norway) who was born on the 2nd of July 1903 and is already an important and popular little personage in his mother's land.

Prince Herald, the third son, was born in 1876 and was married in 1909 to Princess Helena of Sonderborg-Glucksborg.

Princess Ingeborg, born on 2nd of August 1878, was married in 1897 to Prince Charles of Sweden.

The other children are the Princess Thyra (1880), Prince Gustao (1887) and Princess Dagmar (1890).

The brothers and sisters of the late King all made distinguished alliances. His eldest sister, of course, was our own Queen Alexandra. His next younger brother, Welhelm; who was born in 1845 was elected King of Greece under the title of Georgios I by the Greek National Assembly in 1863, and he married the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia.

Princes Marie Dagmar (born in 1884) was married to Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, and was widowed in 1894.

Princess Thyre, born in 1893, is the wife of Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar, born in 1858, was married to the Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres. He died in 1909.

THE SUCCESSION.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridson the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, "taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace," signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction on July 31, 1853.

King Frederik VIII. had a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. The heir-apparent to the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 120,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of the election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

HOUSE OF OLDENBURG.

| | A.D. |
|---|---|
| Christian I ... ... ... | 1448 |
| Hans ... ... ... ... | 1481 |
| Christian II ... ... ... | 1513 |
| Frederik I ... ... ... | 1523 |
| Christian III ... ... ... | 1533 |
| Frederik II ... ... ... | 1559 |
| Christian IV ... ... ... | 1588 |
| Frederik III ... ... ... | 1648 |
| Christian V ... ... ... | 1670 |
| Frederik IV ... ... ... | 1699 |
| Christian VI ... ... ... | 1730 |
| Frederik V ... ... ... | 1746 |
| Christian VII ... ... ... | 1766 |
| Frederik VI ... ... ... | 1808 |
| Christian VIII ... ... ... | 1839 |
| Frederik VII ... ... ... | 1848 |

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg

Christian IX., 1863.
Frederik VIII, 1906.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations by a statute which obtained the royal sanctions on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the King and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State.

The Rigsdag comprises the Landsthing and the Folksthing, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsthing consists of 66 members. Of these 12 are nominated for life by the Crown from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for a terms of eight years. The choice of the latter, 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsthing is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election by universal suffrage, for a term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or, who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the list of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folksthing are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsthing and of the Folksthing receive payment for their services at the rate of 10 kroner' (11s. 1d.) per day, including Sundays and holidays, during the first 6 months of the sessions, and 6 kroner (6s. 8d.) for each additional day of the session. Members must accept payment. They also receive second-class free passes on the railways and may charge travelling expenses to and from Copenhagen at the beginning and end of the session.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folksthing all money, bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsthing, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Hoiesteret, form the Rigstret, ; a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed July 5, 1910), acts under the king as president, and is called the State Council—Statsraadet.

# CHINESE FINANCE.

## Progress of the "Six Power" Loan Negotiations.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The first meeting of the "Six Power" bankers took place to-day at the British and Chinese Corporation's offices.

M. Verstraete, a Director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, has arrived in London and will represent Russia. M. Verstraete conferred immediately with the Russian and Japanese Ambassadors.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, M. Verstraete said Russia had no political motives or aspirations beyond safeguarding her special interests in Mongolia and Western China. All the Powers strongly felt that political control of the vast sums in contemplation should take precedence of financial control. He held it was most important that the bankers should act upon the decisions taken by the representatives of the six Powers in Peking, and cooperate with them.

PEKING, MAY 15.

A conference of bankers and Chinese representatives took place all day yesterday regarding the loan, but without any result.

It is understood that the Chinese resist any form of foreign control over their expenditure.

# THE KAISER'S THREAT.

## Political Stir in Alsace-Lorraine.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A stir has been created in Germany by telegrams from Strasburg, reporting that the Kaiser, while conversing with the Burgomaster, expressed his displeasure at the uncompromising behaviour of the newly constituted Alsace Legislature.

The Kaiser is alleged to have said that he might show his unpleasant side to the Province, by repealing its constitution and joining it to Prussia.

# RACING AT HOME.

## Newmarket Stakes Won by Cylgad.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes was as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cylgad ..... | 1 |
| Tagalie ..... | 2 |
| Catmint ..... | 3 |

Five ran.

Won by two lengths, with two lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start :—100 to 8 against Cylgad ; 6 to 1 against Tagalie ; 100 to 6 against Catmint.

# CRICKET AT HOME.

## Further Results in the County Championship.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Warwickshire, to-day, defeated Derbyshire, at Birmingham, by an innings and 22 runs.

Lancashire beat Sussex, at Manchester, by an innings and 132 runs.

# AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

MELBOURNE, MAY 15,

The Victorian Ministry will shortly be reconstructed with Mr. Watt, who was Treasurer in the last Ministry, as Premier, in succession to Mr. Murray, who retains the Chief Secretaryship.

# HUGE AMERICAN FLOOD.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15.

The Hymelia levee has burst, causing enormous damage and affecting a thousand square miles of farm land occupied by sixty thousand persons.

# THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

## Remarkable Scenes at the "Siege."

## HOLIDAY CROWDS BY TRAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

Garnier and Vallet, the two accomplices of Bonnot, have been tracked down, and are now besieged in a house at Nogent-Sur-Marne. They are firing on the police and the crowd.

A police-sergeant has already been wounded, and has been conveyed to hospital.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The siege of the house, in which the bandits Garnier and Vallet have taken refuge, continues. Three police, including two inspectors, have been wounded, one seriously.

Early in the evening, when the bandits had already fired several hundred shots, police, zouaves and gendarmes made most daring rushes, protected by shields. Heavy stones were thrown on to the house from an adjoining railway viaduct, and the roof was crushed in. Then dynamite bombs were thrown at intervals, making breaches in the walls. The bandits replied with unceasing fire, whereupon the troops poured volleys into the building.

The scene was extraordinary, the soldiers, posted at the viaduct and garden-wall, aided by torches, firing at the dim shapes of the bandits, whenever they appeared at the windows.

A huge crowd watched the proceedings, and was constantly swelled by arrivals from Paris by motor, tramway and train, shouting "Death."

Some civilians, provided with fire-arms, were with difficulty restrained from indiscriminate shooting. Passengers in the trains arriving at the viaduct stood gesticulating at the windows, shrieking "Death to the bandits."

Firemen arrived with a searchlight at midnight, when a council of war was held. It was then decided to cut down the hedge of the garden in final effort to blow up the house.

LATER.

A cartridge containing two pounds of melinite was exploded at two o'clock this morning, and the house containing the bandits was partially destroyed. The house was stormed and the bodies of the two bandits carried off in motor-cars. It is not certain whether they have been killed.

The bandits are dead. After the final explosion, the police launched the dogs into the breach. The crowd listened breathlessly to their barking. Then volleys were fired and for several minutes a cross-fire was kept up. Two policemen were wounded and were conveyed to hospital.

After half-an-hour the house was stormed, and the ruins searched by torchlight. The bandits were unearthed and rushed out in a motor-car. The crowd dashed forward to lynch them. Garnier was found killed, while Vallet died on his way to Paris.

M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, on the conclusion of the siege, was mobbed by an enthusiastic crowd, as he was proceeding to Paris in a motor car.

The crowd broke down the barriers in an endeavour to carry him in triumph.

PARIS, MAY 15.

Garnier's mistress, who rushed out to the police during the firing, says that the bandits took no precautions, thinking that their disguises were impenetrable. They had two thousand cartridges piled near the windows, and intended to shoot a number of police, before blowing up the house. They had made preparations for a week's siege.

[Reuter cabled from Paris on April 30th. :—There is intense excitement in Paris, owing to the fact that Garnier and Vallet, two accomplices of Bonnot, who was shot on Sunday, by the police during the siege of the house, in which he had sheltered, have been traced to a suburb of Paris, where they are now surrounded. They have a regular arsenal, and are prepared to resist to the death.]

# THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

## Some Remarkable Special Appointments.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Vice-Admiral Colville has been appointed to command the First Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Briggs, the Fourth Squadron. Rear-Admiral Moore has been appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Brock becomes Admiral Superintendent of Gibraltar.

Admiral May has been appointed Umpire-in-Chief; Prince Louis of Battenberg to command a Fleet and Admiral Beatty to command the cruiser squadron during the manœuvres.

The *Times* says that the appointments of a Sea-Lord and Naval Secretary of the First Lord, to commands during the manœuvres, are unprecedented.

The Admiralty has placed heavy orders for coal at Cardiff, much exceeding the customary monthly allowance.

# AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

## A "Fight between Plain People and the Bosses."

COLOMBUS, MAY 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has opened his campaign in Ohio. In a speech yesterday he declared that the fight was between the plain people and the "bosses", and that it was the greatest since the death of President Lincoln..

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15.

Returns in the Californian primary presidential elections indicate that Mr. Roosevelt has easily defeated President Taft.

Many women voted.

# SHIPPING WAGES.

## Liverpool Conference Agree on Increase.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A conference of Liverpool shipowners, seamen and firemen has agreed to raise wages by ten shillings per month except in the case of mail steamers.

# GERMAN NAVAL LAW.

BERLIN, MAY 15

The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Navy Law Amendment Bill and the Supplementary Naval Estimates.

# THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

## Searching Investigation by British Court.

## THE MYSTERY SHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The "Titanic" inquiry is making a searching investigation to discover whether the "Californian" was the vessel whose lights were seen from the "Titanic," when the latter was foundering.

The captain of the "Californian" gave evidence, and spoke to seeing a vessel's lights, and afterwards rockets sent up by her a few miles off, not far from the spot at which the "Titanic" actually struck. He testified that he was resting at the time and did not see the rockets himself, and that only one rocket, a white rocket, which was not a signal of distress, was reported to him. He saw the ship from which the rocket was fired before he retired. He was positive it was not the "Titanic" which was unmistakeable. He was unable, however, to indicate any other vessel to which the rocket belonged as being in the locality at the time.

If he had thought it was the "Titanic" he would have made every effort to reach her though it would have been most dangerous to do so.

An apprentice on board the "Californian" then testified that he saw a vessel which fired many rockets, and which seemed to be listing heavily to starboard.

THE RELIEF FUNDS.

Mr. Ismay and his wife have given £11,000 towards the fund for the widows of those who have lost their lives while on active service in the British Mercantile Marine.

The total funds for the relief of the sufferers in the "Titanic" disaster now amount to over £400,000.

# NEW TRANS-PERSIAN LINE.

## Question of Persia and the British Claim.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked whether Great Britain's claim to construct a Trans-Persian Railway, south of the Russian sphere, had been put forward, and the Persian Government informed of the claim.

Sir Edward Grey replied: "When the question gets to a further stage, then the Persian Government must be informed. The scheme is at present in a most inchoate state.

"We shall have to bear in mind the question raised by Colonel Yate."

# ADVANCE OF ISLAM.

ROME, MAY 15.

A letter from the Vicar-Apostolic of Senegambia says that Islamism is progressing continually there. All regions of the Vicariate in less than twenty years will be a prey to Islam. Men and money, he says, are needed to defend these regions against the dangers of Islamism.

# AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, MAY 15.

It is understood that the Persian Government, in virtue of the arrangement of 1857 for the delimitation of the Perso-Afghan frontier, has applied for the good offices of Britain in connection with Afghan inroads.

# GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 15.

The P. and O. steamer "Marmora" to-day shipped £50,470, gold for India.

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The death is announced of Auguste Strindberg, the Swedish novelist.

[Auguste Strindberg was born in Stockholm in 1849, and was thus 62 at the time of his death. He was not only a novelist, but also a dramatist with a European reputation, and was the author of more stories and plays than his years. He was married three times and was seldom seen out of Stockholm, in which city he was born and lived.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

The death is announced of the centenarian Osbaldeston Mitford, traveller and author. He accompanied Leyard on his first Eastern expedition and then made the famous journey overland to Ceylon, where he entered the Civil Service. He was father of the novelist, Bertram Mitford.

# DACOITS NEAR CUDDALORE.

## Attack a Pleader on His Way to Railway Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

The Cuddalore correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—"A few days ago, after transacting some business before Mr Vanoo, Sub-Magistrate, Mr. P. S. Chakravarthi, a well-known Cuddalore lawyer, was returning with three others on the Madras truck to catch the train at Mandyambakkam. About 12 p. m. his cart was suddenly waylaid and stopped by a half a dozen dacoits, three of them being armed with long sticks with spear-like iron heads. The pleader jumped down with his stick and with the aid of one of his men beat and klocked down the nearest thief, and seized one of the dacoit's sticks while he drove two others from the road. The runaways, joining some few more later, desired to re-attack the pleader and his men. They were threatened that they would be shot and afterwards the pleader and his party reaching a village, reported the affair to the village headman and got to the railway station. The District Superintendent of Police has been informed of the incident, and the offensive weapon is with the authorities.

# MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

The building of the Museum of Western India, as our readers have probably noticed, has reached the third storey. Work has just been commenced upon this, while men are also engaged on the main arch of the central block. By the commencement of the monsoon it is expected that the walls will be up to the roof line. It is intended to press the work forward, as much as the weather will permit during the rains, but it is anticipated that the building will not be complete for another twelve months.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

At the opening of the Hindu Gymkhana in Mahableshwar, Sir George Clarke said he was a confirmed lover of the life of a great city, as he found in it a strong stimulus to work, and a plentiful source of ideas. A strenuous and conscientious worker, with a mind always active and alert, will naturally love the robust town life. He is not, however, likely, on that account, to deprecate altogether, as some of us, dwellers in the burning plains, are wont to do, the exodus of the Government to the hills. Although a lover of busy cities, for the stimulus they give to active pursuits, his Excellency is not insensible to the charms of nature. The active man cannot bring himself, it is true, to vegetate in the country ; but he must not, at the same time, allow his soul to wither by close and constant application to business, engrossed all day and every day in its sordid cares, and finding his only relaxation in the vanities and conventionalities of urban society. Sir George Clarke is alive to the benefits of both town and country. The distinctive character of either is tersely described by the bard of Olney in a line which has passed into a proverb,—God made the country and man made the town, and Cowper preferred always to live in the country because he was too shy and sensitive, and he was nutured too delicately to bear the rude buffetings, to say nothing of the bustle and turmoil, incidental to town life. Wordsworth loved the country and was happy to live near the beautiful English lakes, with a few other congenial souls. But they were poets with an inward eye for the beauties of hills and dales, and trees and flowers, and streams and lakes, which is not vouchsafed by Providence to the ordinary mortal. And well it is that it is not so, because then we should all be longing for the simple life, going back to the land, and leaving our proper sphere of duties as active members of society. We may not all have the poet's vision, but we may cultivate the artistic temperament, which will add vastly to our sources of happiness, and that of the purest kind.

NATURE'S ETERNAL LAWS.

This temperament is woefully imperfect in the vast majority of human beings. The herd of tourists, who whisk through a country under the tutelage of travelling agencies, do bestow a passing glance of admiration on the beauties of the scenery they behold. Some of them admire because it is the fashion so to do, and because it is a mark of culture and refinement. There is no real, deep-seated, abiding love of nature. Their souls do not expand at the sight of its glories. They scarcely read in it a lesson, a message, to the heart. Sir George Clarke said : "The maintenance of a just and even balance of mind requires that we should, from time to time, be brought into contemplation of the working of eternal laws as a corrective to all that is transitory and inconclusive." To how few of us is it given to respond thus to their awful meaniug ! How few of us can feel the elevation spoken of by Sir George ! through the loveliest and the most wonderful and sublime works of nature, most of us carry our grossness and other infirmities, untouched and unimpaired. The feast spread out before us, doubtless, pleases the eye, but it makes little impression on the heart. We do not feel the want of spiritual refreshment, and consequently we do not miss it at all. When Sir George speaks of our transitory and inconclusive interests, in relation to the eternal and the abiding, the Indian may fancy him touching remotely on the doctrine of Maya. The Hindu, abstract, contemplative and spiritual, carries it to an extreme. As he grows in age, and feels the heavy hand of time, he longs to be a Brahmachari. The holy man of the East—I do not mean the horde of pretenders—retires into solitude for the contemplation of the absolute and the eternal, far away from the distractions of the world. Everybody cannot, and ought not, to be a hermit, and even among Hindus, comparatively few have a real longing for renunciation and retirement. But it indicates the merit and efficacy of holding communion with the sublime and the beautiful in nature. It is given to the man of the world to hold it occasionally, and thus refresh his soul, as wisely counselled by Sir George Clarke.

DE PROFUNDIS.

A contemplation of nature as observed by his Excellency, is "a corrective to all that is transitory and inconclusive." The words must have appealed in particular to the audience he was addressing, consisting mainly of Hindus. Some of us feel this, when nature is before us in her loveliest form ; and it is brought home to us all, when she presents herself in a wrathful and terrible mood, when she, in her overwhelming might, reduces human beings and human things to nought. This awful admonition must have seized the heart of all on board the "Titanic," when they were suddenly brought face to face with their doom. In the hour of imminent danger, the things of the world are reduced to their just proportions. The soul is lifted above itself. The millionaires in the sinking vessel might have parted with all their gold and glory, if only they could have saved their lives I myself was caught once in a storm at sea, when I vividly realized, what I should never have done otherwise, the terrible meaning of the nautical phrase—the wind blew big guns. The waves rose higher and higher, and the ship lurched heavily from side to side, filling the poor passengers with terror. The lesson conveyed to me by that storm, which lasted from morning to evening, entered at that moment into the deepest recesses of the heart. Yes, many things then appeared so transitory and inconclusive ! The same effect is produced by overpowering grief occasioned by a personal loss, or by any other calamity which plunges us in sorrow. Oscar Wilde, convicted of a grave offence went into prison, and the literary result of his sore trial was *De Profundis*. In these moments our thoughts turn inwards. We are stirred to our de pest depths, and the passions and emotions, to which we might have been strangers otherwise, well up from the deep. It is a fiery ordeal, designed by Heaven for our purification. As it awakes the elementary feelings common to all mankind, it supplies an universal bond of union. The "Titanic" disaster, for instance, has made the world all kin.

VANISHING MATHERAN.

But I am led insensibly into a lugubrious sermon. I will turn for a while to the gracious message conveyed by peaceful nature to those who may read it, and having regard to its value, as inculcated by the Governor, I should be very sorry to see her fair face defiled anywhere by man. Sir George Clarke said there was ample room in Mahableshwar for large developments in future, adding that the more hard-working people went there for change and rest, the better their work will be done. I hope I am not selfish in my desire that a limit should be set to the development of a hill sanatorium at the point beyond which it might seriously impair its sylvan beauty and purity. Ever since ths Matheran Railway was opened this beautiful hill has been undergoing development which is fast changing its character. The greatest good of the greast number, is a proposition which is unquestionably sound. But in our search for it we must guard ourselves against being waylaid inadvertently into the least good of the largest number. Many old visitors now sadly shake their heads, and say the hill is being improved far beyond its capacity, and that at the present rate of progress, it will soon be transformed into a glorified suburb of Bombay. Its climate must change with its character. Tens of thousands of trees had to be destroyed to make way for the railway, and as many others are being cut down to clear the ground for cottages not a few of the cottages already built are unsound and so unsightly. The maker of the hill railway has been allowed a concession of fifty acres of land for building purposes at the rate of Rs. 150 per acre, and he leases it out in plots at Rs. 600 per acre. I should not grudge this concession in consideration of his enterprise which, it seems, has not proved much of a success financially But the result is that the builder is abroad, and the hill is ringing, here and there, with the sound of the hammer and the mallet and the saw. Ugly structures obtrude themselves in unlikely places, and a quiet, leafy lane, once the favourite haunt of birds, and much loved by the visitor for its peaceful solitude, has been widened, and a number of cottages have sprung up there, and plots are laid out for more. About a dozen cottages at a short distance from the Bazar are designed as a sanatorium for Bohras, and a mosque is to follow. The Hindus and the Parsis will follow this admirable example in course of time, and so Matheran will still be growing, and then it will be hard to recognize its dear old features. In spite of the convenience afforded by the railway, I am not alone in wishing it had never been made at all. The old fashioned means of journeying up the hill were picturesque and not so very unpleasant or inconvenient, after all. More than anything else, the horse carriage, for which licenses are given in Matheran, jars most upon the sight. The little hill is not made for it, and, again, driving is rather a risky pastime in Matheran any day.

DION.

# THE KHOST REBELLION.

## Jehad Proclaimed against the Tribesmen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

It is reported that the Amir has reached Kabul from Jellabad.

In connection with the measures taken by the Amir to suppress the rebellion in Khost, the Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—

"In the Jellalabad, Ningrahar and Laghman Districts a proclamation has been issued practically declaring a jehad against the Mangals, Jadrans and Jajis. The people are invited to join the Amir's troops in the expedition into Khost, and a promise is given that all property captured shall be made over to them, together with all prisoners male and female. Rifles and ammunition will be supplied to tribal levies. A large number of Ningraharis and others have come forward, and some of the contingents have started for Kabul. At the capital itself, Sardar Nasrullah Khan has collected camels and ponies from the villages in the neighbourhood and a rude transport train has been formed,

Similar measures have been taken in the Logar and Ghazni districts some detachments of troops had been moved to the Khost frontier, but up to the 5th of May, the latest date of Kabul news no fighting had taken place on the passes leading into the valley,

A SUSPECTED GARRISON.

A report from Asmar on the Chitral border states that the garrison are under suspicion of selling ammunition to the local tribesmen and of exchanging their rifles for those of an inferior type.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

A Jellalabad correspondent states that on the 2nd of May a caravan consisting of forty camels, laden with piece-goods and green tea, was attacked on the Laghman Road and all merchandise was looted, but the raiders refrained from any violence to the men in charge.

It now appears certain that after a long delay, due to difficulties connected with transport, an army, composed of regular troops and tribal levies, is on its way to Khost.

# FATAL ACCIDENT AT KOLAR.

## Two Coolies Killed in the Champion Reef.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 15.

Of three coolies ascending the Glan shaft of the Champion Reef mine in a cage two were flung out and killed owing to the derailment of the cage. The other held fast and escaped with slight injuries.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Major Clarkson, Dorsetshire Regiment, has been selected as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division, vice Major E. O. Smith who vacates on 15th June.

Colonel W. C. Knight, 4th Cavalry, has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Army Headquarters, in succession to Colonel H. Hudson, I. A.

Lt.-Col. Muspratt, 3 th Punjabis, is granted an extension of tenure by one year in command of that Regiment.

Lt.-Col. G. E. D. Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, has been selected for the command of the 20th Horse.

Capt. C. A. Howard, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, has been selected for appointment as Brigade-Major of the Devon and Cornwall Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force, and is ordered Home

Major Kenyon, Deputy Director, Ordnance Factories, is granted combined leave for 3 months and 5 days.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON who is proceeding on six months' leave left Simla for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary of State has generally accepted the Government of India's scheme for improving the prospects and status of the provincial service of the Telegraph Department.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

# GUZARAT FAMINE CAMP.

## In the Cattle-Kitchens.

[FROM THE BOVINE POINT OF VIEW.]

It is past five in the afternoon and the animals have come back to the kitchen after their second watering at the river. They stand in long lines tethered to the bamboo racks, from which they are munching hay. Their owners or the herdsmen of their respective villages, in charge of them, on their behalf, are congregated by the grass-shed near the gate, waiting for the daily dole of cotton seed, dhall or oil-cake.

"I'm getting fed up with this," remarks a grey fifteen-hand Kankreji bullock to his left-hand neighbour ; "can't stand those eternal smoking chimneys over there, and I miss my work. I'm a beggar for work, I am."

The neighbour is a little crumple-horned Rabari's cow. "Humph," says she, "some bullocks never know when they're well off. I expect they'll take you away in a day or two, when you'll get your fill of work ploughing, and of mighty little else. Aren't there any chimneys where you live ?"

"No ; at least only one, of a ginning factory, and it hasn't smoked this year. I don't mind chimneys in reason."

"You always were a grouser, old man," says the bullock on his other side. "A few weeks ago it was because we had to draw the water-bag and you couldn't stick being backed up the slope. How's your poor neck?"

"Better than it was when I had to do the pulling for both of us," is the surly retort; "I wish you would'nt be so beastly personal: anyone would know you aren't Kankrej-bred."

"I won a prize at last year's show, anyway," says the other, glancing proudly at a mark on his near ore; "and there aren't many of us here can say that."

"They've branded me too, Sir," pipes out a simple-looking calf with a pink nose from across the rack; "it hurt lots. What do we get for prizes ?"

There is a general guffaw at this, and the simple one, a new arrival, has it explained to him that all cattle admitted to the kitchen are branded for identification.

"You may take it, young fellow, that the grub you get here is your prize," concludes his mentor, a good-natured brown bullock, whose bulging forehead and setback horns proclaim him of the Bhal 'It's better than tammar, anyway, though the kadbi is so like bamboos, that they've got to chop it for us."

"Tammar, tammar ? What's that ?" enquire several bovine voices.

"Oh, of course you wouldn't know," and the brown bullock explains. "Well, it's a shrub that grows below high-water mark on the coast, and it's all we Bhal people got for months together this year. Not so bad when the salt's been washed off and there's any amount of it : that's why so few of our folk have come here. But I'm glad I came it's a bit wearying out on those flats with no water to drink."

"Can't say as I've ever tasted it myself," puts in a dun-coloured, grandmotherly cow, not a pedigree animal, from the next rack, "though I've sampled most things in my time. There was a Saheb come to our village in the Chhapania, who tried to teach he people to feed us on prickly-pear with the thorns toasted off. Me, being the Mukhi's cow, I got most of it ; my master told the Saheb I liked the stuff, which that was a lie, and he knew it ; but the Saheb didn't. Well, well, belonging to a Mukhi may have its drawbacks, but there be compensations; I shouldn't be here now but for that :—too old to be worth keeping alive, I am. But there's none of you children were born or thought of in Chhapan. There's those two hulking sons of mine now," and the old lady wanders off into lengthy and ungrammatical reminiscences. She has, as a matter of fact, been allowed to come into the kitchen as a special favour, because she obstinately refused to eat the little her owner had to give her at home in the absence of those said hulking sons, near whom she is now comfortably tethered.

"Ever tasted bid?", enquires another animal, who has been trying to get his say in for the last five minutes. To his evident gratification, most of his hearers haven't, so he proceeds to describe the root, which grows in the bed of the Nal and is dug up, pounded and used as flour by humans and fed to cattle. The tale is taken up by yet another, anxious to relate his experiences of emergency fodders, when "Here they come" is heard from the cow at the end of the line, and the appearance of the "gowals" or owners with iron baskets on their heads is the signal for a huge commotion. Such a tugging at ropes, such a stumbling and struggling among the racks, such butts and kicks and pushes, and, sad to say, such acrimonious language as surely ought never to be in so well-regulated an establishment!

"Get off my feet, you lumbering lout!" "What are you shoving your ugly beak this way for Keep to your own side." "Now then, silly, who are you sticking your clumsy horns into ?" "Keep off it, that's mine." "Greedy brute !" Thump, thud, rattle, thwack, thwack! and the sticks come down mercilessly on the ill-protected backs of would-be filchers, as the attendants thrust their own particular charges' rations under their noses. But practice has enabled these men and women to serve the whole line almost in no time; the tur-dal is speedily gobbled up, the baskets go back to be re-filled for the next rack-line, and peace is restored.

"Dal to-day and cotton-seed to-morrow, I suppose," mumbles the big bull, more to himself than to anyone in particular;" and the next day kadbi instead of grass and no extra food at all. I like kadbi days best : don't hold with this basket-feeding business; it oughtn't to be allowed. At home I always get four times as much in a scrimmage: we ought to have scrimmages here," and he starts to chew the cud, flicking his fat sides with a tail, whose fine free curves contrast strangely with the gnarled and twisted appendage of his neighbour, a poor over-driven ox, whose unremitting attention to the rack is excusable only, because nature prompts him to abhor the vacuum within him.

"All very well for you, Mathuria," grunts the latter, between a large mouthful; "you're a pampered beast at the worst of times, with nothing to do ; but amuse yourself. You're a bit of a bully, you know," and he chuckles at his feeble pun. The majestic Mathuria does not condescend to notice him

"Seems to me no one here talks about anything except food," observes a sturdy speckled Malvi bullock, recumbent with his nose tilted upwards. You're rather a soft lot, you Gujaratis. I could tell you a thing or two about hills and jungles and passes. Your master tries to get you to move by crying 'Tiger take thee,' but you don't know what a tiger is. Now when I was in Dungarpur" ; and these follow tales of advantures and hair-breadth escapes undreamt of by four-footed residents of the peaceful plain. The sun drops behind the cluster of houses close by, and the attendants come round filling the racks for the night. A few of the more careful give their animals a final rub down. One by one the cattle recline; the dust-laden air takes on a crimson tinge, lights begin to glimmer from the city across the river, and the night-watchmen arrive to keep guard over the thousand odd—horned inmates of the famine camp.

"Wonder if there'll be any thieves to-night," drawls a sleepy cow, for a recent attempt at cattle

lifting has created some sensation "Dunno," says another; "If there are, let's hope they'll stay for us Rabaris' cows, and they won't come again. Oh, you Rabaris' cows don't jib at strangers now—the speaker is a sleek white stall-fed bullock—you're as tractable as we cultivators' cattle after three months at the racks. Lord, don't I mind the day you came in and would not be tied up. Never saw such a to do in my life; why."—

"Pooh! that was nothing: you should have seen us being put into the train to go to the Dange," interrupts the head cow of a Bharvad's herd. "We didn't want to go and we let'em know it. Hee, hee, why one of us got out three times and kept the train waiting half an hour.

"Yes," is the gruff comment of a placid beast near by; "I was there the third time that silly cow broke out; her owner sent her to the Panjrapol with his hearty curses, and I'll bet my hump she's sorry for it now, if there's anything of her left at all. Dry up, I want to go to sleep."

The talking becomes more desultory as one by one the animals dose off. The watch-fires crackle and glow red round the enclosure; from across the shrunken stream comes the sound, strangely near, of tom-tomming in the city, and the parish dog lifts up his voice and howls. For the rest, darkness, silence and dreams. Yes, dreams. Dreams of soaking clouds, running waters, sprouting crops, and, oh, above all, of luscious green grass. Such, at any rate, are the visions of old grandmother cow, who now and again half opens one eye to assure herself that those hulking sons are enjoying all the good things to the full, and, realizing her illusion, sinks back to hopeful slumber. God grant those dreams come true!

H. L. P.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

## THE MADURA SMASH.

### Official Report of the Disaster.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIRUMANGALAM, MAY 15.

Between the hours of 11 and 12 on the night of the 13th instant, a serious collision took place between two goods trains at the Sivarakottah Bridge between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi stations of the South Indian Railway, the train concerned being the Tuticorin up-train and a down-train from Madura. The collision took place exactly in the centre of the bridge with the result that two "B" class engines were telescoped and thirteen trucks fully loaded with rice, cotton and curry stuffs precipitated into the stream below and reduced to match wood.

Driver Ring, of the up-train, was killed outright, having been jammed between the two engines. Driver Clair, of the down-train, was badly injured about his head, and his fireman was very badly scalded.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the accident Mr. D. Moore, acting Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, Dr. McCaulay Hayes, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. W. A. Cross, acting Traffic Manager, left Trichinopoly, and arrived at the scene of the accident yesterday afternoon. Arrangements were made to look after the injured and to facilitate the transhipment of passengers. It is hoped through communication will be opened in one or two days.

The Loco Department is hard at work under the directions of Mr. Heywood, District Loco Superintendent, and Mr. Brown, Loco Foreman of Madura, in clearing the line of wreckage and getting it ready for through communication.

The river bed is a mass of wreckage, large quantities of rice, chillies and cotton being strewn about. The police are guarding the scene of the accident.

The boat mails from Madras and Tuticorin are subject to great delay. A large number of coolies and porters have been requisitioned from Madura to facilitate transhipment.

There is water in the river, but sand bags have been piled and one can walk without difficulty.

MADRAS, MAY 15.

The following is the official report of the collision, which occurred on Monday night near Madura.

About 23-15 hours, on the 13th instant, at 22 o'clock, an up goods train from Madura to Tuticorin collided with the 16-20 down goods train from Tuticorin to Madura, at mileage 364-5, on the small girder bridge between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi stations of the South Indian Railway. Alfred Ring, (first fireman), Krishnadass, (second fireman) and Ramasamy Konar, all of the 16-20 down special, were killed.

Driver J. Clair was seriously injured. First fireman, Hussain Ali, was severely scalded and second fireman, Appadurai, was seriously injured. The last three named were on the 22 hours up-special. Engines and rolling stock of both the trains have been seriously damaged, but the damage to the permanent way and bridge was comparatively slight. The wreckage is expected to be cleared by daylight to-morrow, and through-running to be restored within two hours afterwards. Mail trains and principal passenger trains are, in the meantime, being transhipped.

## KARACHI TRAFFIC.

### Complaint against Slow Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

The *Sind Gazette* complaining that the average through speed, at which goods trains are now travelling between the Punjab and Karachi is only about three to four miles an hour. This explains to some extent, says this paper, the cries for more rolling stock.

## MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Woodroffe, Coxe and D. Chatterji, Mr. Garth concluded his argument on behalf of Mr. D. Weston, first defendant in the Midnapore damage suit appeal.

Mr. Garth took twenty days in dealing with the evidence. In conclusion, he sought to justify the statement made by the Advocate-General, regarding the Raja of Narajob, for which the Raja served a notice on the Advocate-General.

Mr. Dunne then dealt with the finding of Mr. Justice Fletcher, which he described as erroneous and out of joint.

The case is proceeding.

LORD CARMICHAEL, being slightly indisposed, the dinner at Government House, Darjeeling last night, was postponed. The State dinner, will take place there on the King's birthday, June 3rd.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying it? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

## ATROCITIES IN TIBET.

### CRUCIFIXION OF A MANGLED PRISONER.

### Terrible Story of Chinese Ferocity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A Chinese correspondent in a letter to the *Statesman* dated May 13th, gives details of fighting at Hokow in the Tibetan hinterland, between troops sent by the King of Chala and Chinese soldiers from Batang. Two French engineers, engaged by the Chinese Government in building a bridge over the Meking River, kept one thousand Tibetans at bay for ten days, till Chinese soldiers arrived and firing was then kept up for two or three weeks. The only result was that the Tibetans were compelled to quit the rocky heights, in which they had taken up a position, owing to the accurate firing of a mountain gun, manipulated by one of the French engineers.

On the night of November 11th, the Chinese stormed the Tibetan stronghold the top of which was blown off by a shell from the mountain gun, and 200 Tibetans were killed and 40 captured. The latter were all decapitated with the exception of their leader, who was crucified, after his limbs had been cut off by order of the Acting Frontier Commissioner, Fu Hwa Tong.

Severe fighting also took place at Whasekow and Dawo, at both of which places the men of the King of Chala were routed. At Dawo, the Tibetans were at first victorious, and found imprisoned an injured French missionary, and a Chinese magistrate, who were both released. When the victorious Chinese soldiers arrived, they looted the lamasery, in which were 2,050 lamas, and razed it to the ground.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, wiring from Kalimpong says:—"Ex-Amban Wem Taung Yoo has been ordered by the Council at Peking to proceed at once to Tibet, to demarcate spiritual and temporal jurisdictions.

News from Lhassa says that the Tibetan wives of certain Chinese have had their noses cut off, and that the telegraph poles between Lhassa and Gyantse have been used as firewood.

The coming struggle between the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama, seems to have assumed a tangible form, and it is said that the reason of the Tashi Lama's flight was the arrest of two of his men by the Dalai Lama's men on a charge of conspiracy. The Tashi Lama is said to be now at Kambujong on the Sikkim frontier.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The following programme of Indian Cavalry reliefs has been sanctioned in substitution of that published in January last:—

The 13th Lancers, from Loralai to Resalpur; the 15th Lancers, Risalpur to Jullundur; the 10th Lancers, Jullundur to Loralai; the 6th Cavalry, Jacobabad, to Sialkot; the 22nd Cavalry, Sialkot, to Jacobabad; the 20th Deccan Horse, Bangalore to Belarum; the 29th Lancers, Bolarum to Poona, the 26th Light Cavalry, Poona to Bangalore; the 33rd Cavalry, Secunderabad to Aurangabad; the 34th Poona Horse, Aurangabad to Secunderabad; while the 2nd Lancers, 3rd Horse, 5th Cavalry and 11th Lancers will stand fast.

The following changes are made in Indian Infantry reliefs:—The 94th Infantry, to go from Baroda to Bolarum; the 95th Infantry, from Bolarum to Bombay; and the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, from Bombay to Baroda.

## CHARGE OF TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, this afternoon, before the Chief Justice and a special jury, Sub-Inspector Heeles and a head constable were placed on trial on a charge of causing hurt to one Nageswar Ojha, for the purpose of extorting a confession.

The prosecution story was that in connection with a theft in the servants' quarters of Fort William the accused arrested five persons and after they had been brought to the police station, the accused asked them to make a confession to the effect that one Ananta had committed a theft. Two of them refused and they were alleged to have been so severely assaulted that one of them, Nageswar became unconscious. When placed before the Magistrate, Nageswar showed marks of violence, which led to these proceedings.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT AVOIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 15.

As the Madras mail was passing a goods train at Paikal station between Bowringpett and Bangalore yesterday at 4 a. m. after picking up "line clear" the key driver pulled up in obedience to the danger signal, which was shown ahead at the trainling points. It was then discovered that the points were foul with the tail of a goods train whose guard had just saved a collision by the signal. The stationmaster has been suspended.

## ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A wealthy Peshwari, named Khalibur Rahaman, has been arrested at Entally, Calcutta, on suspicion of dealing in arms with the frontier tribes.

THE proposals for the lighting of the Sind coast, which were recently sent up by the Commissioner in Sind, have been sanctioned by the Government.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### RULES FOR RECEIVERS.

AT a special sitting of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of several applications for interim receivers and rules for receivers.

In the suit brought by Shivjibhai Hassam, a firm, against Gulam Hussein Kalyan, to recover Rs. 48,000, Mr. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. G. F. Chalk, applied for a rule nisi for a receiver and injunction, and for an interim receiver and injunction.

Counsel said that there had been money dealings between the parties; the accounts were first made up in February, 1909, when Rs. 25,000 were found to be due from the defendant. That amount, together with interest and subsequent loans, now amounted to Rs. 48,000, and with regard to that the plaintiffs held a charge over the defendant's properties. On the 13th instant, his clients demanded possession of the defendant's shop, and his business in Bombay and Karachi, and the defendant's son gave them possession of the Bombay shop and business but not of the Karachi concern, which was profitable and substantial.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi for receiver and injunction, and an interim injunction for dealing with the property, but refused to appoint an interim receiver.

IN the suit of Virji Monsey against Monsey Ratansey, Mr. Talyarkhan applied for a rule nisi for receiver and for an interim receiver.

Counsel stated that the suit arose out of a partnership. His client, though admittedly a partner, was kept out of the books, assets and his share. All that he now asked for was a receiver to take charge of the books and make an inventory of the stock-in-trade.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi, but instead of appointing an interim receiver ordered inspection of the books to be given forthwith.

In the suit of Shamkorbai, widow, against Thakordass Pranjiwandass, Counsel applied for a rule nisi for the appointment of a receiver and an interim injunction.

Counsel said that the suit was for the administration of the estate of Narandass Harjiwan, deceased, who had died living a will. Under the will, the plaintiff and her children were legatees to the extent of Rs. 2,500.

The defendant was a trustee, but had not carried out the directions in the will so far as his client was concerned.

His Lordship granted the application.

In the suit of Gordhandas Haridass Valji against Gopalji Bhikharidass and others, Mr. Talyarkhan moved that a notice of motion for the appointment of a receiver be made absolute. Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Kola showed cause against the application on behalf of the first two defendants.

This suit was in respect of a sweet-meat shop at Chira Bazaar belonging to the late Haridass Valji, and a dispute had arisen among the parties, some of whom were heirs of the deceased, and the first defendant alleged that he was a partner in the business, which he was indeed still managing.

Before the notice was argued, the parties came to terms, and his Lordship made an order in accordance with these certifying in benefit of the plaintiff, who was a minor.

MR. Talyarkhan then obtained a rule nisi for receiver in a partition suit brought by Moreshwar Raghunath and others against Dadoba Bhau and others for a share in the joint family property.

### RECEIVER DISCHARGED.

Mr. Velinkar applied for an order against the three receivers directing them to sell a certain asset at a nominal price to the first defendant whom he represented in the suit of Sakinabu against Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein and others. Counsel also applied, in the alternative, for the discharge of the second receiver, who was the third defendant in the suit.

Mr. Talyarkhan opposed the application on behalf of the plaintiff and the three receivers; Mr. Bhandarkar supported the application on behalf of the second defendant.

Mr. Velinkar said the suit was for the administration of the estate of the plaintiff's husband. Among the assets was a business in Rangoon, which, it was now stated, was sold by the deceased to one Salebhoy three years ago. In that business the third defendant was a partner. His client had obtained an order a few days ago, ordering the receivers to file suits, provided they were put in funds. Now the receivers and the plaintiff said that that asset was worthless, as it could be proved that the business was sold by the deceased. He, therefore, asked that the asset might be sold to him at a nominal price and he would proceed to realise. In the alternative, he said the third defendant was one of the receivers, and if asked to file a suit, his duty would conflict with his interest in the shop in which he was a partner.

Mr. Talyarkhan said his client was not anxious to continue as a receiver.

His Lordship discharged the third defendant from the receivership, and dismissed the application with costs.

### CHANGE OF RECEIVER.

MR. H. P. Dastur applied for an order appointing Mr. B. Lang receiver in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna in the suit of Narotamdass Premji against Purshotam Soondarji and others and for an order against Messrs. Madhavji, Kandar and Obhotubhai, solicitors, to hand over to the receiver a conveyance deed.

Counsel stated that in this suit, which was for the partition a property at Cavel Street, a decree was taken by consent and Mr. Sethna was appointed receiver in November last. A notice was then sent to the first defendant asking him to hand over to the receiver the documents relating to the property in his possession. The first defendant failed to do so. The parties then learnt that it was with the first defendant's solicitors, who, when called upon, said that they could not hand over the necessary document as their client had instructed them not to part with it. An application was then made to Mr. Justice Davar, who ordered the defendant to hand over the document, but he had not yet done so.

Counsel, on behalf of the second and third defendants, supported the application and said the property could not be sold owing to the obstructive attitude of the first defendant.

The first defendant appeared in person and said the document belonged to him alone.

His Lordship made the order.

### ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

MR. Talyarkhan moved under the Administrator-General's Act for an order in regard to the estate of one Tricumji Hirachand on the petition of Hargovind Dharamsey.

The petition stated that Tricumji died on the 2nd instant, leaving a considerable property and a debt of Rs. 2,000 only. He left surviving him a young widow named Premkorbai and a minor son, Jayantilal. The latter was entitled to the whole of the property subject to the widow's maintenance. The widow, however, had taken charge of the deceased's shop, had dismissed all the old servants and was dealing with the property in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the minor. The petitioner, who was the minor's uncle, therefore, applied that the Administrator-General should be ordered to take out letters of administration and should take charge of the estate.

On the first part of the application, his Lordship granted a rule against Premkorebai and granted the second part.

### AN ARBITRATION MATTER.

IN the suit of Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail against Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others, Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff and asked for an order extending the time for the arbitrator to make his award.

Counsel stated that the arbitration proceedings were going on before Mr. Talyarkhan, and they had nearly reached an end. They could not finish in time owing to the death of one of the solicitors, employed in the case and owing to the death of the applicant's daughter. He asked for three months' time

His Lordship made the order.

### A DECREE AMENDED.

In the suit of Bejnath Neharmal against Lalchand Tarachand and others, Mr. Talyarkhan applied for an order for the amendment of the decree in the suit.

Mr. Velinkar appeared on behalf of one of the defendants and opposed the application so far as his client was concerned.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the defendants were sued as a firm of four partners, and a decree for Rs. 31,000 was obtained against them. The decree was then sent to Alighar for execution and the Court there took an objection to it as the names of the defendants were not specified in it. He, therefore, asked to amend the decree by adding those names.

Mr. Velinkar said that his client was adjudged a lunatic and a committee had been appointed to look after his affairs. Besides, his client had no notice of the previous proceedings and the decree was against three partners only.

His Lordship ordered the decree to be amended by adding the names of three partners only; the application against Mr. Velinkar's client was dismissed with costs.

### A DHOBIES' FIGHT.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram applied for a rule for revision of the order made by Rao Bahadur Vandekar and Rao Bahadur Dandekar, Honorary Magistrates, who convicted Bakhtavar Devi and others of assault, and sentenced them to imprisonment varying from eight to ten days.

Mr. Nilkant said his clients were first charged in a with being drunk, and with disorderly behaviour public place on the night of the 9th of May. All the accused pleaded "guilty" and as it was a summons case, the Magistrates should have passed sentence without recording evidence. Instead of doing that, they recorded evidence, in which it transpired that a faction fight among the dhobies had taken place and the Magistrates altered the charge to one of assault, which they had no power to do.

A rule was granted and the petitioners were ordered to be released on bail.

## POLICE COURTS.

### JASDAN PRINCE'S AFFAIRS.

### Mr. E. J. Minahan Charged with Breach of Trust.

MR. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged E. J. Minahan, of Macmin and Co., Detectives, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,000 alleged to have been entrusted to him by the complainant.

The pleader who appeared for the defence raised a preliminary issue. He submitted that it was not a criminal matter at all. In the information one fact was very carefully avoided. It was a deed of assignment between the parties. The complainant had, by an agreement, assigned the amount to the accused. In a case before the Third Presidency Magistrate the complainant was a witness for Mr. MacDermott, the late partner of the accused who then prosecuted the latter on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The accused was discharged in that case, in which, the subject matter of the charge was the same. A document was produced in that case purporting to be a deed of assignment. It was still among the Court's records and if his Worship ordered that document to be produced in Court much of the time of his Worship would be saved. The pleader urged that the document might be sent for, read and construed before going on with the case. The case hung on the point whether the amount to be drawn from the Jasdan State was not assigned to his client. Assignment was no entrustment and if there was no entrustment there could be no offence.

The pleader for the complainant submitted that the agreement was only a power of attorney passed by the complainant in favour of the accused to enable him to collect money on behalf of the Prince in Jasdan. The so-called deed of assignment was only an agreement between the parties securing the accused against the debts he might incur on behalf of the complainant. But even granting that it was an assignment the accused was liable for any misappropriation or fraud that might be discovered when an account was submitted.

The Magistrate desired to hear evidence in the matter and the hearing was adjourned.

### ALLEGED THEFT OF GRAIN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. F. Oliviera, Inspector Carter charged Govindji Dosa and Oomersey Mulji Mooji with the theft of 358 bags of grain of the value of Rs. 7,000, the property of Narsey Khatao and with abetment, respectively.

The first accused, is a seed tester, working with complainant at Dana Bunder and the second is a shop-keeper of Parel. On the 30th ultimo, it was alleged, a police havaldar stopped a car loaded with bags of grain near Chinch Bunder, and as the cartman could give no satisfactory account of himself, placed him before Inspector Carter. The latter, on making enquiries found that the cartman possessed a chit alleged to be false, and in the handwriting of the first accused in the name of the second. On this chit, it is stated, that the goods were to be delivered to a Hirji Jethna in Kazi Syed Street, a commission agent. It is further alleged, that in this manner, the two accused have stolen grain valued at Rs. 7,000 from the complainant's godown.

The hearing was adjourned.

### AN EGYPTIAN ISHMAEL.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Constantbuna, an Egyptian Arab, was charged with wandering without any visible means of support. The accused was seen wandering about Apollo Bundar and Colaba Causeway and Detective-Inspector Farrel arrested him at the latter place. He admitted having worked on boardship, but was at present out of work. He was homeless and destitute. The magistrate ordered him to produce a surety of Rs. 100 for six months. He could not find the surety and the magistrate ordered him to be sent to prison for six months, or until such time as he was able to furnish the surety.

A week or ten days ago an Arab was deported in similar circumstances from Calcutta as an undesirable alien.

### AN UNUSUAL CASE.

INSPECTOR Spiers, yesterday, charged Baisab and two other women of the Kaikardi tribe before Mr. Kemp, at the Esplanade Police Court, with importing into Bombay, for the purpose of sale, a number of quails. The importation and sale of the birds are prohibited, under the Act for the Protection of Wild Birds, from April to September 30, the breeding season. The third accused to whom the birds were sold was discharged as no intention of selling the birds could be established against her. The other two pleaded "guilty" and prayed for mercy. The prosecution did not press for a heavy sentence and the magistrate fined the two accused eight annas each.

### A TRAMWAY STORY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kemp, Mr. C. Yannasaki was charged with refusing to pay the legal tram car fare. It was alleged that, in spite of the warning given by the Tram Company's servants, he violated the transfer rule thereby making himself liable to pay a fresh fare in addition to the money he had paid for the original ticket. He refused to pay. He was fined two rupees.

## "WOMEN FIRST."

### Suffragists and the Rule of the Sea.

### WHAT IS CHIVALRY?

NOTWITHSTANDING the supreme character of the tragedy of the "Titanic" the suffragists have seized the opportunity to initiate a discussion in which they seek to show that the fact that, when disasters occur to British ships, women are given the first chance of salvation, is not a matter that comes within the description of chivalry, and urge that the practice arises from the need for the preservation of the race. Some women contributors to the discussion go the length that there should be a revision of the rule, placing both sexes on an equal footing. Others claim that the splendid and heroic conduct of the men was simply a matter of discipline and obedience to the Captain's orders.

It is a problem (not to men) which we dare say will never be settled to the satisfaction of a section of womankind. Some of the views expressed are interesting: others are merely grotesque, while still more merit the description "utterly off-side."

The following are selected as typical examples of the views expressed:—

NO FIELD FOR CONTROVERSY.

K. D. Courtney (Hon. Sec.) and Edith Palliser write:—

"May we on behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies express our profound regret that some suffragists and anti-suffragists should have responded to the invitation to make the terrible disaster of the "Titanic," the field for controversy on the question of woman suffrage?

Before such a calamity as the wreck of the "Titanic" one feeling alone should be paramount—that of heartfelt respectful sympathy for all those who have suffered bereavement. The heroism and tragedy connected with such events should surely place them beyond the range of political controversy."

A "Seamington Suffragist":—"It is felt by all to be right that man should let women and children go first into the boats, but women none the less do most deeply and thoroughly appreciate the heroism, courage, and self-restraint of those men who behaved so well at the foundering of the "Titanic." Our best helpers are the men, and we mutually respect each other's finest qualities."

Miss C. M. Edmonston:—"I am distressed beyond measure, and so must the majority of your readers surely be, to think that, whilst the whole civilised world is quivering under the shock of this most awful calamity, there can be people who will still find occasion to air in connection with it their bitter views on suffrage and anti-suffrage and sex equality subjects. Have we as a people lost all sense of what is fitting?

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; but this oft-quoted instance of callousness on the part of a mad despot of nearly 2000 years ago fades into insignificance when compared with the cruel indifference evinced by some people of the present day. Cannot we—men and women alike, suffragists and anti-suffragists—lay aside our differences at this time and think only, with tender and practical sympathy of those who have perished and those who are left to mourn?"

PRESERVATION OF THE RACE.

Mrs. Katherine Harvey:—

"When shall we cease to write chivalry and maternal love with capital letters and recognise them as simply the instinct of race preservation which we share with many savage races and with most of what we call the lower animals? Women's rights have nothing to do with the question. There will always, thank Heaven, be men in whom the instinct of race preservation comes before self-preservation, and there will be the other kind. Similarly there will always be women with the mother instinct and women without it. You will find both kinds among the suffragists and both kinds among the Antis.

Women in a shipwreck are saved first, because they are essential for the race, whereas the male population could be decimated without diminishing the birth-rate at all. That is the true inwardness of it, and it is absurd for "Senex" and his like to drag in the votes for women question. All honour to men—and women—who put the race before self; but, for goodness' sake, let's have done with this talk of chivalry as a masculine virtue competing femine dependence."

Mrs. F. G. Ring, Brisingham Women's suffrage Society (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies:—

"The "chivalry" which is responsible for saving women before the men in cases of shipwreck or other danger is based on two reasons that must be obvious to every one:—

1. If later a fighting chance should remain, the men are in every way better fitted to meet it. Women, both from their greater physical delicacy and from the shape and form of their clothes, are handicapped from the start.

2. In saving a woman's life there is always the possibility that one is saving two. Therefore a man may be giving up his chance of life not only for his wife, but also for his unborn child; and she may submit to the terrible sacrifice and consent to leave her husband's side in time of danger for the same reason. As it would be impossible to make a selection at such a time, as there would be no means of knowing the facts of each case, the custom of "women and children first" has been established among all civilised peoples."

REVISE THE RULE?

A "Spinster, who has travelled on six ocean voyages" writes:—"In view of the prospective revision of the Board of Trade regulations concerning the number of boats to be carried by an ocean liner, is it not time that the ancient rule as regards the saving of women's lives at sea was recast. In former days the only women who sailed over the ocean were wives, either accompanying their husbands or following them to distant lands, or mothers bringing their children home to England. Nowadays the number of women who voyage for individual business or pleasure increases yearly. Among these the feeling is undoubtedly growing that the time has come for a revision of the rules for saving life at sea. The families, as families, should go first; then the married people, then the unmarried women, and last the unmarried men."

A Just Woman.—"Whilst admiring the chivalry of the men, I lament the result. Deprived of their bread-winners, the women are thrown on our hands for support. Think of the suffering entailed on women by the loss of all these men."

Miss Mildred Tite.—"It seems to me that married men should have been taken with their wives."

Femina.—"A fairer way would be to save according to age, the youngest going first, irrespective of sex. As this is impossible, I should like to suggest children first, followed by married women, married men, then unmarried women and unmarried men."

THE QUESTION OF EQUALITY.

"Scrutator:"—

"On Sunday, I listened to an address by a leading suffragist, the principal burden of whose song was the absolute selfishness of man in his relations with woman, which, she said, was the real cause of the present agitation. In Tuesday's paper I read of the heroes who have sacrificed their lives for the woman on board the "Titanic."

The views of the suffragists, as expounded by their lady orator, taken in conjunction with this terrible event, give one furiously to think. When told that the deference and consideration now given by men to women, because they are women, must cease, if they get their way, the suffragist's reply is that women want no favour, no chivalry, and no consideration from men, merely because they are women, but only fair play and that absolute equality which is their right.

Now, Sir, if the women passengers had received from the men that fair play and absolute equality, and nothing more, not one of them would have been alive to-day to tell the tale and many men would be living whose lives were probably of much greater value to the world than the lives of the women for whom they have nobly, at the call of duty, sacrificed themselves. The moral to moderate and sane-minded men and women is obvious."

A. J. MacGregor, a woman, writes from Handel Mansions, Brunswick Square:—

"It would have been well had there been a truce to tongues in face of this terrible "Titanic" disaster, but we suffragists cannot allow wrong views, stated to be ours, to go abroad. We do not claim equality with man, we claim the parliamentary vote, and with it we believe that reforms, as necessary to men as to women, will come. We do not belittle chivalry or heroism. In the sad case which fills all our minds it was a matter of discipline and compulsory sacrifice. I have heard no details. Doubtless there was great heroism—heroism among the women as well as the men, who in so many cases would separate from their husbands "for the sake of our children." The heights of nobility to which human nature can soar would be seen that awful night!

But things being as they are, men having shown themselves recently so much the reverse of chivalrous and heroic on our British soil to a large body of women, it was scarcely fitting in anti-suffragists to renew their impotent sneers and their misrepresentations at a time when we are all so sorrowful and stunned. I do not allude alone to the want of sense of honour of our politicians, to the unjust sentences, the brutality of the forcible feeding, but to the innumerable instances of unmanliness among men over this question of woman suffrage, the insults they have spoken, written, and acted towards the suffragists, and their hysterical and ungenerous language."

THE REAL HEROISM.

A common-sense woman:—

"I have read with considerable amazement the opinion of various suffragists. Why do not these people think before they speak? Miss Kenney writes: "It is almost a natural law . . . because women are so necessary to the race they cannot be spared." In this country there are a million more of our sex than there are men; surely the latter are the more important. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst writes: "I do not wish to minimise the gallantry displayed, but it must be borne in mind that it is the universal rule." May I ask who made the rule, and who have universally observed it? Does Miss Pankhurst realise that this is an encouragement of man-made law?"

Tricobrin:—"Many readers must have read with feelings of disgust the opinions expressed by some of the so-called "prominent leaders of the suffrage movement" in "The Standard." These persons—I will not insult the sex by calling them "women"—are evidently incapable of fully appreciating the heroism of the men who gave their lives for the women and children on board the "Titanic." The primitive instinct of self-protection is not peculiar to either sex, but are there any men or women—worthy the name—who would forsake their friends in the hour of need, merely to escape from their own personal liabilities? We may with confidence leave it to public opinion to decide in which case chivalry was the most effective. Did it lie with the men who went down with the "Titanic," or is it personified by Miss Pankhurst, who remains at liberty while those whom she has encouraged to break the law are serving their time in prison?"

At length a man speaks. Syd. G. Knight writes from Aldershot:—"If any acts of certain extreme suffragists could destroy the shreds of chivalry which they credit men with possessing their despicable attempts to belittle the heroism of those who sacrificed their lives on the "Titanic" would have that effect. Whether the sacrifice was due to an established rule or to discipline, the facts remain that the rule was established, and the discipline maintained, by men. It goes against the grain of a man to notice these mean, attacks on men merely because they are men, but the cheap sneers which have formed the tribute paid to the heroism of the dead justify even a man in defending the memory of the dead of his own sex.

Much capital is made out of the "heroism" of child-bearing, which is a comparatively remote risk of death. Risk of death, disablement, strenuous labour, and anxiety are the daily attendants of thousands of men in their efforts on behalf of their womenkind; but the familiarity occasioned by daily association with perils and discomfort sinks them into insignificance, whilst the infrequency and remoteness of the mother's risk are the very reasons for the prominence given to it, and so on."

## PSYCHIC TALES.

### "Cheiro's" Adventures in the Land of India.

On April 25, the large salon of the Royal Society of British Artists was crowded to the doors with ardent true-blue spiritualists, who had gathered together to hear tales of mystery and occultism, and to revel in the unknown. They had come at the bidding of the London Spiritualist Alliance (Limited), and they made as sober and respectable and a normal-looking a body of people as could be wished for. It might, indeed, have been a meeting to protest against Welsh Disestablishment, and amidst all those present—the majority were women—the observer could not find a single wild eye rolling. The furniture conducted itself with every decorum and altogether it was all very reassuring.

The thing which the faithful had come to hear was an address by "Cheiro" on "personal experiences of psychic phenomena in India, America, and other countries," and it was a most interesting address even to the stranger amidst the faithful. Mr. "Cheiro" proved to be a typical Englishman of about forty, who talked of strange things in the language of everyday. No jewelled turban crowned his brow, and no mysterious fires burned about him. He was, in fact, in evening dress. But he addressed himself he said, to a sympathetic audience which took countenance "not only of the seen, but of the unseen."

His first "experience" took place when he was a youth at school, just after passing an examination which was to take him into the Church. The headmaster noticed that he looked extremely pale, and inquired the reason. Cheiro Minor replied that the night before he had dreamed that when at four o'clock the next day he should go up to receive his prize. Destiny would be waiting to hand him a sealed envelope which should decide his fate. "Nerves, my boy!" said the headmaster, and talked of overwork. But when Cheiro Minor got back to his seat with his prize, Destiny stood there in the form of an usher, who handed him a letter from his father saying that an unfortunate land speculation had ruined everything, and that a career in the Church was impossible.

So Cheiro went to India, the land of his dreams, penniless and alone, and on the dockside met a kindly Brahmin priest. They read each other's hands, and the upshot of it was that Cheiro went away to the mountains with the Brahmin. There he went through a long preparation of many months before he was allowed to see a single seance, the preparations including a fast of seven months, seven days, and seven hours. But before he could really become "one of them" he was told he would have to go through a trance, from which the Brahmin warned him that he might not recover. He thought of his people at home, and the Brahmin offered to show him all that was happening to his friends in England before he went into the trance. They went further up into the mountains. A flat slab of rock was found on which a black liquid was poured. And soon Cheiro saw all that his friends and relatives in England were doing, even to the antics of his dog.

Weak as he was from the long fast, he decided after this wonderful revelation to go through the trance. With his Brahmin friends (who belonged to the caste which specialises in hand reading), they went to an ancient Hindu temple carved from the rock in the face of a mountain. Far underground they came to a huge marble statue of Shiva, the head of which glowed with a wonderful light in the darkness of the cavern. There was nothing occult about this. The light came from a hole pierced upwards through the mountain to the day above, and the light, falling on the marble statue, made the whole cavern shine. And then he went into the trance. Waves of coloured light surged in upon him and permeated him. The last sense to disappear was sight. But afterwards he found that his spirit was free to roam about outside the temple. He was told later that he had been in a state of coma for seven days. When life came back to him he found that sight was the last sense to return, and was for a time stricken with the fear that he was blind. But he saw again, little by little, and made a vow that ever afterwards he would help the blind all he could.

Amongst the strange things he saw in India were several cases of the separation of the spirit from the body of the Yogis. One he saw was buried for a month. The flowers grew on his grave. Then he was taken out, his tongue unrolled, and after a time he sat up again, blinking sleepily. The famous rope and boy tricks practised by the Fakirs he saw often. The Brahmins ascribe this simply to hypnotism. The Fakirs, they say, are able by some subtle means to hypnotise the circle of spectators round them, no matter how large it is, and they really think they see the boy climb up the rope and disappear in the clouds.

The story of an elderly lady who pursued him in America, was just as interesting and more humorous. He had predicted from her hand that the age of 48 would see her married. And later a letter came:—"Young man,—I am one month past 48, and no man yet. To trap the creature I have even gone dressed to the threatre, but no man yet!" She followed him from New York to Boston, intending to claim "in lieu thereof." But on the train she met an ancient sweetheart, a meek individual who had known her when she was eighteen. He was captured, and Cheiro was saved.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Yuvaraj will very shortly be appointed Military Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Sir John Rees, M.P., has been suffering from the effects of an accident in the hunting field.

Commencing from May and until further notice, cocoanuts will be assessed in Perak, says the "Penang Gazette", at 33dol. per 1,000 as duty.

It has been decided to postpone operations in connection with the revision of the record of rights in Behar to October of next year.

Among the suffragettes recently released from jail was Miss Margaret Haly, daughter of a former Director of the Colombo Museum. She was convicted of window-smashing in London.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has informed the Decimal Association that the Chamber is in favour of the reform of Indian weights and measures, as advocated by the Association.

In the Simla Open Tennis Championship Tournament for the men's singles there have been 40 entries; for the mixed doubles 28 pairs have entered, and for the men's doubles 26 pairs. Play will begin on May 19th.

Arrangements are now being made at Mussoree for the annual football tournament for the John Cup. A long schedule of rules and regulations has been published, and the tournament will be played between the 5th and 15th June.

The Punjab Government move from Lahore to Simla at the end of this week, Sir Louis and Lady Dane coming by way of Kulu. Visitors who have elected to spend the summer at Simla are arriving daily and there is a quickening of social life at the summer capital, the list of engagements lengthening steadily.

The District Magistrate of Bangalore on May 10th, disposed of the case, already referred to in which Mrs. Manigan was charged with attempted criminal breach of trust. The evidence of Mrs. Hanbury, the chief witness in the case, was heard in camera. The other witnesses were heard in open court, and after all the depositions had been recorded his Worship discharged the accused.

Herr Oster, the aviator, will leave Colombo for Europe

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

Every boy and every girl, as we heard long ago, is born "a little Liberal or else a little Conservative." Your politics and probably much else of your opinions, predilections, and prejudices are settled for you. Such is in substance the old theory. And there is no doubt a good deal of truth in it. People do seem to be born restless or quiescent, amenable or quarrelsome, philanthropic or cynical. Much may depend on training, and it is proverbially difficult to separate the effects of inherited disposition from those of early influences. You will, for example, find it hard to be quite sure whether when a father and mother are devoted to the game of (let us not be controversial) hopscotch and their daughter is so likewise, she was born or made to be a hopscotcher. Of course, when you discover that the next child of the family loathes hopscotch with all her heart and soul, there is no difficulty about explaining that.

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There is now a school of science which goes much further. One of its masters has been expounding to the University of Oxford, that there are "natural genetic distinctions which differentiate us into types and strains—acrobats, actors, artists, clergy, farmers, labourers, lawyers, mechanics, musicians, poets, sailors, men of science, servants, soldiers, and tradesmen." That is to say, we are born not merely Liberals and Conservatives, but also ladies, maids and parlourmaids. Moreover, "many of these types," we read, "are even in present conditions almost differentiated into distinct strains." There is in nature a system of castes—a solicitor caste, for example, and a stockbroker caste, and so forth—such is the new theory.

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You can easily find some sort of evidence for it Professions tend to run in families. A business goes down from father to son and grandson. Even when there is no establishment or clientele to inherit a family tends towards the same occupation. You see evidence everywhere, in the Church, at the Bar, on the stage. But it would be rash to interpret this as meaning always an inherited impulse to and aptitude for the particular profession. A son is drawn towards the career in which his father has friends and goodwill. A son's interests are aroused most keenly by those affairs with which he has always been familiar. There may be hereditary taste and ability. There may be nothing more than the persuasion and force of circumstance. Either is sufficient explanation of children following in their parents' footsteps.

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We know that young mothers discover in a smiling babe proofs of a genius for the profession for which the creature is destined. We know that a hopeful father makes up his mind very soon that a son has all the qualifications required of his successor. It happens sufficiently often that father is right. But then a cynic may suggest that for mere ordinary competence, which is all that the vast majority attain in any profession, no very wonderful endowment is needed. A great lawyer, a great man of business, like a great soldier or a great poet, can only be made from minds of a rare and special quality. But the mass of men who do the mass of everyday work one probably by nature very much alike. Such special aptitude as they possess is the result of special training.

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You can, of course, exaggerate this general similarity. Most of us have blind spots in our minds. There are some things which no amount of training would teach us to do better than badly. For example, you will never make a boy whose fingers are all thumbs into a sculptor, or a girl with no ear into a singer. They may be otherwise quite normal, but in the particular quality below the average. Wise parents and teachers try to keep an eye alert for these disabilities, and direct children into careers where such things are of no consequence. According to the new theory, there ought to be no difficulty of this kind. The unhandy boy ought never to be the son of an artist, or the unbusinesslike boy of a man of business. But, unfortunately, we find that sometimes they are. These little errors occur in spite of all the theories. The only safe course for you is to go on assuming that your children are not the least like any other children in the world. Of course they are, but if you think they are not you will have a better chance of guessing what they can best make of themselves.

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"Most men," says a harsh person who is not one of them, "look alike in any clothes, but all men look alike in evening clothes." There seems some error of observation. Of course, there is a likeness of a sort. To a baby all horses are equally gee-gees, and all dogs are the same kind of bow-bow. As we grow old, most of us, without any pretensions to be expert, discover differences between the horse in the dray and the horse under the M. F. H. Even so, people with no great experience of men might suppose them all alike. Perhaps even a considerable intimacy will discover no differences. But quite certainly it will discover great differences in their clothes.

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Miss Fiorence May's book on Clara Schumann has a wider and more mature interest than its overnice title promises, for, novelwise, it stretches on to her wedding, and is largely taken up by the romance of the few preceding years, by which she had come to display all the fortitude of ripened womanhood. It is also as much occupied with Robert as with Clara Schumann, and in order to set off their deeds well it gives a survey of the then conditions of musical life which is much fresher reading than the story of their romance itself. Much is made of the point that music for the pianoforte alone was first introduced into public concerts by Mendelssohn at this time. Beethoven's sonatas, according to this reckoning, were, with one exception (Op. 101), not heard by the public during the composer's lifetime. It was reserved for Mendelssohn, Clara Schumann, and Liszt to introduce both these works and the fugues of Bach to the general public. Too much importance should not be attached to this, for these works had been made known after the manner of their own time, under the conditions for which their composers had written them. May it not be said, too, that those conditions are, after all, the best adapted for these compositions? Miss May has a tendency further to magnify the public performer's office.

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The advent of the public player pure and simple which took place about this time, was by no means a sure gain to music, nor an enrichment or ennoblement of musical life. The composer-players Herz, Kalkbrenner, Czerny, and the like had no doubt flooded the world with a mass of uninspired music, but they served to keep alive a practical and polished style of technical writing. Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt had this double training, and since their time it is doubtful whether we have seen their equals either in playing or in purity of technical style in composition. Rubinstein pointed out that the player who did not compose could break no bounds for himself, and it is hard to think that a composer who was not equally great as a player could ever have come by a style like that of Chopin or Liszt. May we not conclude also that the supremacy of Clara Schumann herself among women players was in some measure due to the earnest efforts at composition which her appearance among the composer-pianists of her day imposed upon her? The romance of her life is perhaps more fully known than any other. It is difficult to realise after reading the detailed story of her courtship that all its painful trials were undergone before she reached her twenty-first year. One might be inclined to say offhand that no delays or crosses which were overcome by that age could matter much. But that an oversolicitous parent backed by an overguarded law can work much misery even before those years the case of Clara Schumann abundantly illustrates. It is essentially a story for a woman to tell, and Miss May has told it with almost too much sympathy.


If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with

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Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.


## THE TWO SERVICES.

Apropos of the recent review of the Fleet by the King in Weymouth Bay, the following from a Home paper received by the mail will be of interest:—Strictly speaking, the Sovereign cannot inspect the Fleet or the Army, but can only review them. Notwithstanding this distinction, His Majesty King George will bring his professional experience as a naval officer to bear on the occasion of seeing the newly designated "First Fleet" in Weymouth Bay early next month. The procedure will closely resemble that adopted in the autumn of 1910, when the Sailor King spent some days with the combined Home, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets in Torbay and moved about freely from ship to ship with a professional eye rather than in the capacity of the titular head of the naval service. His Majesty is never happier than when, so to speak, breathing the naval atmosphere, and the forthcoming visit to the flower of the Fleet is the fulfilment of a desire to maintain a personal touch and an active association at least once a year with the service which has the great privilege of claiming him by closer ties than as as Admiral of the Fleet by virtue of his Kingly office.

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Apparently we are on the eve of a further development in scientific aids to gunnery and range-finding, and the consequent subordination of human skill to mechanical devices to a degree which will further detract from the value of the personal element. The latest automatic sight-control fittings are being installed in battleships and battle-cruisers behind armour, the sets of instruments being disposed in such manner that if those in the mast-head platform are put out of action by shell fire it will still be possible to maintain the extreme effective range from a fire control station in the fore barbette. All this is excellent in its way, so long as it does not eliminate the human factor too much, for, after all, range-finding instruments and other adventitious aids are liable to give out, in which case it would be left to the gunnery officers and those under them to get the range. For this reason the subordinating of the personnel to the materiel may conceivably negative all the preconceived ideas which prevail concerning the value of the latest developments.

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Now that the old Implacable (ex-French Duguay Trouin) has been "lent," to put it officially, to Mr. Wheatly Cobb for preservation, there will remain in existence at least one specimen of each of the principal types of the Navy of the Nelsonian period. The three-decker is of course represented by the Victory, at Portsmouth: the two decker by the Implacable, at Devonport; and the frigate by the Foudroyant, at Falmouth. The circumstances which have resulted in the Implacable being saved as a national historic monument of British sea power are worth placing on record. In October, 1908, the vessel was included in a sale of ships for which the Admiralty had no further use. Just before the auction date Mr. Wheatly Cobb appealed successfully to King Edward for her withdrawal. In the spring of 1909 the Admiralty again included the Implacable in a sale catalogue, being unwilling to spend any further money on her maintenance, and thereupon Mr. Wheatly Cobb applied that she should be lent to him for preservation as the only means of saving her. This suggestion was acquiesced in, and a month ago she was taken over, and is now being restored as far as possible to her original state, and possibly may be used, like the Foudroyant, as a private training ship. The remarkable feature about the preservation of the Foudroyant and Duguay Trouin (as the Implacable ought to be known under her restored conditions) is that in the greatest naval Power in the world it should be left to individual philanthropy and patriotism to rescue these glorious heritages from passing to the shipbreaker's yard or becoming show ships as the spoils of victorious sea fights.

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The meeting of Ambassadors at Constantinople on April 16 does not add much to our knowledge of the chances of peace, but it is not saying too much to observe that the position of Turkey is such as her friends can only contemplate with misgiving. The trouble in Arabia does not mend, and if the Italians interfere with the passage of pilgrims by sea to Mecca great inconvenience will be felt throughout the Empire. The hopes that the Senussi would act against Italy seem falsified, for it is stated in Rome that the Grand Senussi has issued a proclamation forbidding his followers from making war against the Italians. The Turkish "victory," telegraphed by Fethi Bey to Constantinople, was based on the sham attack made by the Italian warships on Zuara, whilst the convoy anchored at Sidi Said, twelve miles to the west, and a force of 12,000 men was quietly landed during the so-called "Italian repulse" at Zuara. The public at Constantinople is fed with these falsehoods which the anti-Italian press of Europe carefully circulates and does not contradict. The Italian dirigibles made a reconnaissance lasting twelve hours on April 13 from Tripoli to Tunis.

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It is openly declared in the Press that Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece have formed and offensive and defensive alliance against Turkey. Meanwhile the court martial appointed to try the instigators of the massacre of Bulgarians at Ishtib has been dissolved by an Irade of the Sultan, and the Bulgarians accuse the Government of a deliberate attempt to avoid punishing guilty Turks. The recent elections have been a tragic farce. No candidate has been elected who is not a supporter of the Committee of Union and Progress. The Bulgarians in Macedonia are convinced that the outrages of Turkish authorities could only be put an end to by placing the administration of that region under the direct control of the great Powers. The Albanians are but waiting for the melting of the snows, which has been delayed by the unusually cold weather, to "demonstrate" once more in Albania, and the Turks are sending troops into Macedonia with orders to repeat the incidents of 1876 which shocked Europe and the world. They think that by striking terror into the hearts of the Bulgarian population they can delay introduction of reforms. In Arabia the revolt against Turkish authority is growing day by day in intensity.

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The Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which is to be held at Olympia from May 23 to June 8, will contain a number of new features as to some of which a final decision has yet to be reached. What has hitherto been called the "Pageant" but is this year to be known as "An Historical Episode," has, however, been fully settled, and is now in active preparation on a scale of magnitude and variety never before attempted in the history of the Tournament. The title of this "Episode" is "The Call to Arms, 1588," and the general idea is to produce a combined Naval and Military display at once dramatic in its appeal to patriotic sentiment, and instructive in regard to many historical details in which knowledge can only be acquired after considerable research. The "story" will follow closely the most authentic accounts available, and special care has been expended in making the costumes and the general arrangement of the scenes and tableaux as accurate as circumstances will allow. The general decorative scheme, too, which has been adopted for this year's Tournament, has been devised with a view to providing a suitable setting for the Episode. At the west end of the great hall there will be a huge model of a ship of the Tudor period seen above a sea wall. At the other end there will be depressed Tudor arches with a glimpse of Tilbury Fort in the background.

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The "Episode" will be into scenes, the first representing the famous game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe, as described in "Westward Ho," the second—into tableaux—Queen Elizabeth's inspection of her troops at Tilbury in anticipation of a possible landing from the Spanish Armada. The two scenes are in the nature of "disolving views." Having finished their game of bowls, Drake and the other great seamen of the day move up into the ship while, preceded by a band in Tudor costume, the Army as represented by ten country contigents, accurately proportioned according to the various arms, marches in at the other end of the arena. The contigents represents the 16,500 men actually assembled at Tilbury from Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Herts, Middlesex. Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, and Surrey. Seven of the ten contigents have both mounted and dismounted parties, and all are dressed in appropriate colours and accompanied by their county standards. The mounted men will include both light horse armed with the arquebus, and heavy cavalry with long lances and more armour. Among the dismounted men will be halberdiers, pikemen, cross and long bowmen, musqueteers, and arquebusiers. The Earl of Leicester as Commandant of Tilbury Camp, and his assistants, John Norris and Roger Williams, will be duly represented.


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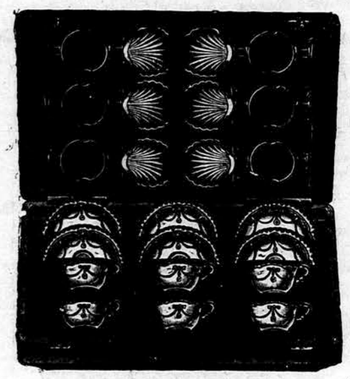
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



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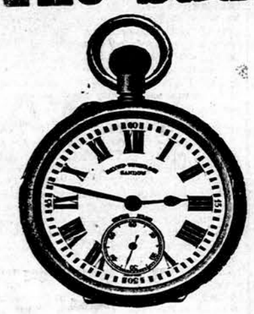

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

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